



AIR BASE DEFENSE COLLECTIVE SKILLS

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The ability of the Air Force to accomplish its mission depends upon the ability to operate from secure air bases. Air Force air base defense (ABD) forces are responsible for the ground defense of air bases in war-time. This handbook provides guidance for the collective skills required to carry out the ABD mission. It interfaces with AFH 31-305, *Security Police Deployment Planning*, Soldier's Training Pamphlet (STP) 21-1-SMCT, *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks*, AFPD 31-3, *Air Base Defense*, AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense*, Joint Pub 3-10, *Doctrine for Joint Rear Area Operations*, and Joint Pub 3-10.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Base Defense*.

HOW TO USE THIS HANDBOOK

This handbook is designed to complement STP 21-1-SMCT, *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks* Skill Level 1, and AFH 31-305, *Security Police Deployment Planning*. It fills the gap between security police deployment planning and individual ground combat skills by outlining ABD collective skills.

Chapter one provides an introduction to ABD organization, the threat, and possible theaters of operation. Chapter two covers ABD command and control. It offers useful tools to be used by the Defense Force Commander (DFC), his staff, and ABD forces in general to assist in carrying out ABD operations. Chapter three outlines steps in the troop leading procedure and gives guidance on how to plan for an ABD operation. Chapter four describes the critical steps in conducting ABD--the detection, delay, and destruction of the threat.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Mission . As stated in AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense*, the air base defense (ABD) mission is to “maintain a secure environment by detecting and engaging enemy forces that threaten sustained air operations.” Security Police (SP) ABD forces must operate effectively as a team to accomplish this mission. This handbook outlines ABD team skills.

1.1.1. AFI 31-301 and AFH 31-305, *Security Police Deployment Planning*, should be used in conjunction with this handbook as general reference and operational planning guidance. Soldier Training Publication (STP) 21-1, *Soldier’s Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT)* for skill level 1 covers individual combat skills.

1.2. Threat . Table 1.1. outlines ground threat levels facing ABD forces, types of forces used, and possible defensive responses.

Table 1.1. Threat Table.

Threat Level	Examples	Response
I	Agents, saboteurs, sympathizers, terrorist	Unit, base, and base cluster, self-defense measures
II	Small tactical units, unconventional warfare forces, guerrillas	Self-defense measures and response force (RF) with supporting fire
III	Large tactical force operations, including airborne, heliborne, and major air operations	May require timely commitment of a tactical combat force (TCF)

1.2.1. As outlined in AFI 31-301, ABD forces typically have the capability to defeat level I threats and defeat or delay level II threats. Level III threats may require timely assistance from a TCF; however, ABD forces must be able to delay these threats.

1.3. Theaters of Operation. ABD forces may be called upon to perform a variety of tasks in diverse theaters, under joint or combined command, with or without host nation support, and under adverse conditions. ABD operations may occur in mature theaters, with in-place and forward deployed ABD forces operating out of Main Operating Bases (MOBs) or Collocated Operating Bases (COBs). MOBs and COBs typically have in-place base support structures and are self sustaining. ABD operations may also occur in bare base environments, without an existing base support structure.

1.3.1. The following are typical theaters of operation:

1.3.1.1. Major Regional Conflicts (MRC) . This is a regionally centered crisis based on a significant threat to U.S. vital interests in a region that warrants the deployment of significant forces (i.e., greater than division/wing combinations). Operation Desert Shield/Storm in 1990-91 is an example of an MRC.

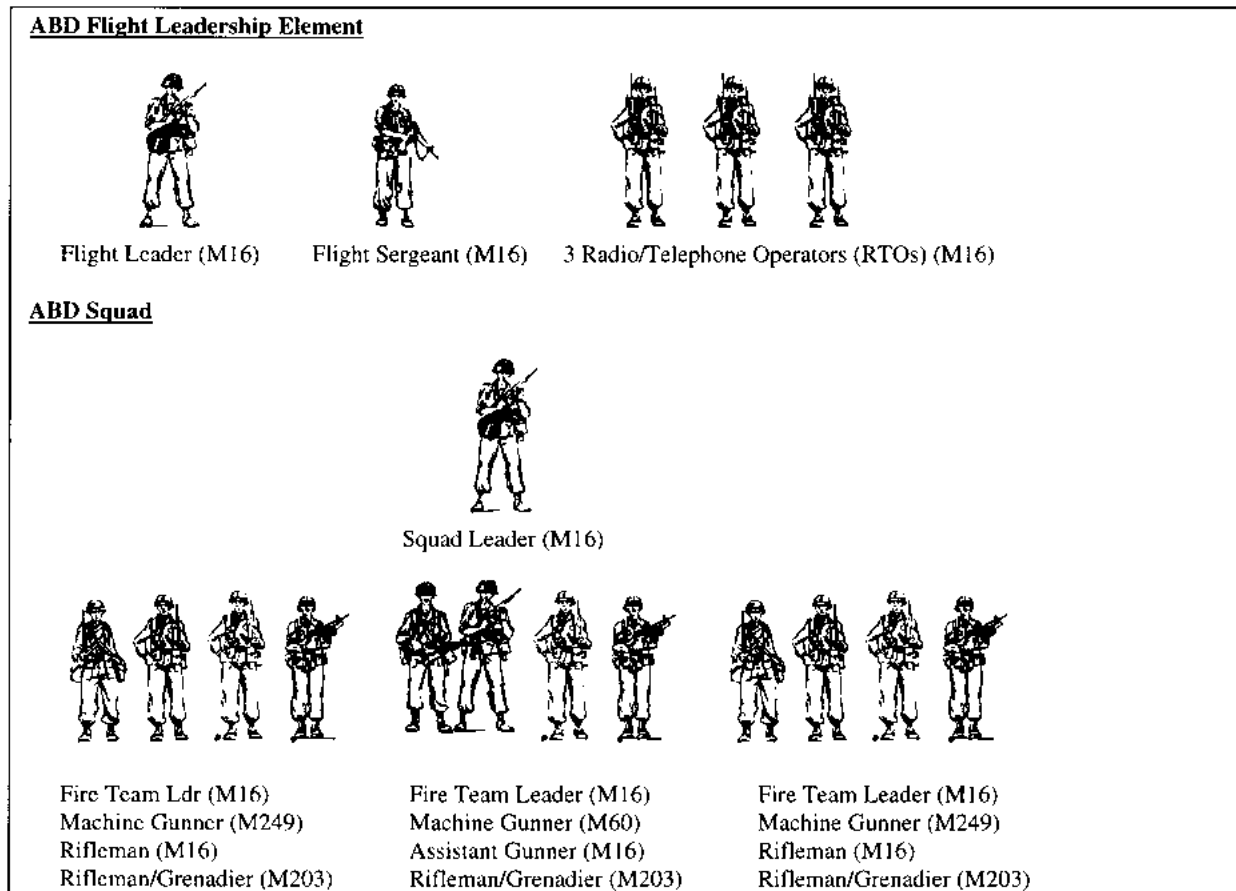
1.3.1.2. Lesser Regional Conflicts (LRC) . LRC are also regionally centered crises, but with a less compelling threat than with an MRC. Our invasion of Grenada is an example of an LRC.

1.3.2. Military Operations Other than War (MOOTW) . Missions outside the purview of war are considered MOOTW. An example would be humanitarian assistance (Somalia).

1.4. ABD Force Organization. The composition of SP ABD forces includes flights, squads, support weapons, headquarters elements, and other specially designed ABD teams. In some forward deployed locations, in-place SPs may be sufficient to perform the ABD mission. However, in the majority of the scenarios outlined in paragraph 1.3., ABD augmentation forces will be required.

1.4.1. The ABD Flight and Squad . The ABD flight and squad are the basic defense teams for ABD. The ABD flight has a five-man headquarters element and three 13-man ABD squads. Essentially, all SP ABD teams are designed to support the ABD flight and squad. Figure 1.1. shows how an ABD flight is organized.

Figure 1.1. ABD Flight (Headquarters and Squad Organization)

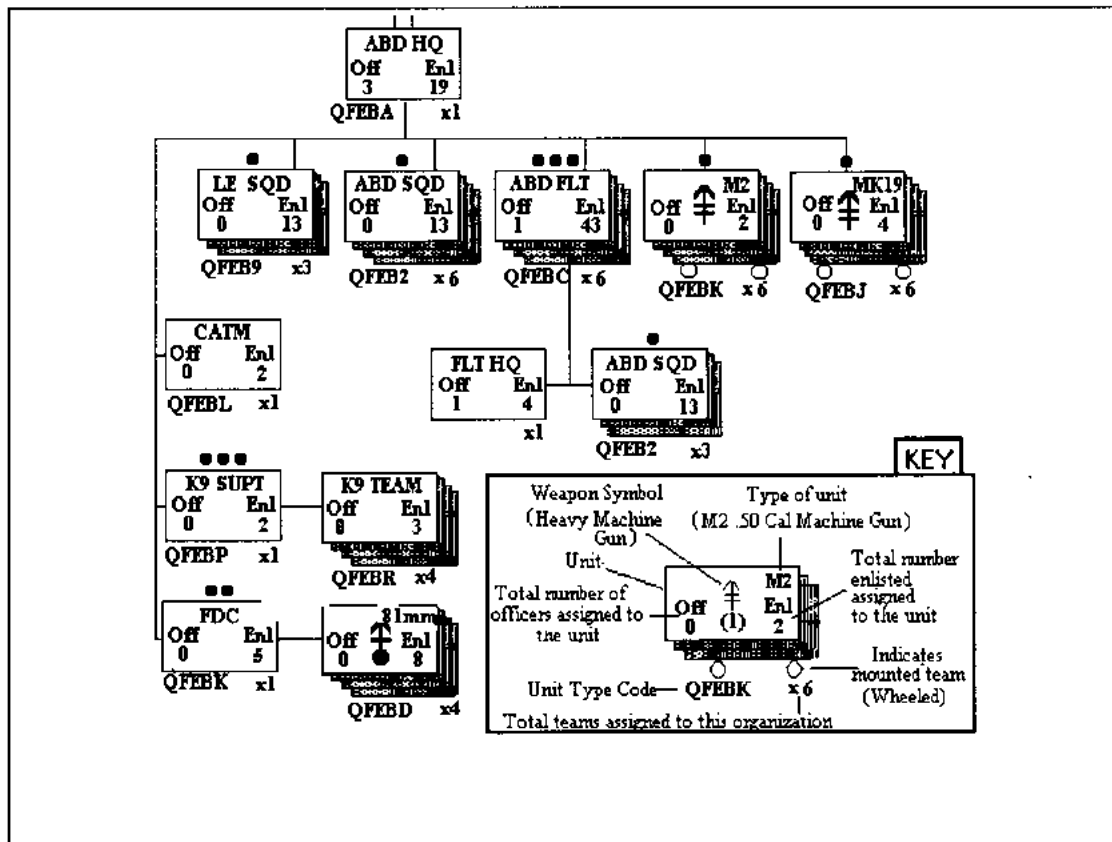


1.4.2. Other ABD Assets . In addition to the flight and squad, there are 11 additional ABD teams. They are the law enforcement squad, the 81mm mortar team, the .50 caliber machine gun team, the MK 19 automatic grenade machine gun team, the fire direction center (FDC) element, the combat arms training and maintenance team, the AF Special Operations Command aircraft security team, the

military working dog team and headquarters elements, and the large and small headquarters elements. Detailed information on personnel, weapons and equipment, and capabilities for all ABD forces is outlined in AFH 31-305.

1.4.3. The ABD Squadron . ABD forces are typically organized under an ABD squadron headquarters. ABD squadron headquarters elements provide command and control over assigned ABD forces and are either large or small. They are commanded by a Defense Force Commander (DFC) and operate out of a base defense operations center (BDOC). The staff is organized into four sections: S1, Administration; S2, Combat Information Section (CIS); S3, Operations; S4, Logistics. Figure 1.2. is an example of a large ABD squadron (deployed).

Figure 1.2. ABD Squadron (Provisional)



1.4.3.1. Units may not deploy with an ABD squadron headquarters element, depending upon the size of the ABD force and the amount of command, control, and support required.

1.5. Non-SP Support. In various ABD environments, non-SP assets may be available to support and/or augment ABD forces.

1.5.1. AF Assets . AF personnel attached to the air base may be available to support the ABD mission.

1.5.1.1. READY augmentees and selectively armed personnel are dedicated to the ABD mission and provide additional forces to the ABD mission.

1.5.1.2. Armed Civil Engineer personnel assigned to Prime Beef elements may also be available. Their weaponry and training provide additional assets for the ABD mission.

1.5.1.3. If available, AF AC-130A/H Spectre aircraft provide ABD forces with a wide range of capabilities, such as battlefield illumination, surveillance, reconnaissance, and close air support. AF tactical aircraft (as well as from other services and nations) may also be available for close air support. Requests for this capability should be pre-coordinated, if possible. Control of execution should be carried out only by qualified personnel.

1.5.2. Non-AF Assets . In many situations, non-AF assets are available to support the ABD mission.

1.5.2.1. US Army air defense artillery (ADA) units may be deployed within the ABD tactical area of responsibility (TAOR). These units are normally positioned on key terrain surrounding an air base. As a result, they possess a substantial detection capability and, if properly coordinated with ABD leadership, an information source for ABD forces.

1.5.2.2. In certain theaters, host nation forces may be dedicated to assist in the ABD mission. These units normally are responsible for defense of terrain outside the air base TAOR. Besides providing an added layer of defense, host nation forces also provide another information source for ABD forces.

1.5.2.3. When an air base is faced with a level III threat, a Tactical Combat Force (TCF) may be committed to defeat the threat. The size of the threat force will determine the size of the TCF. Composition of the TCF is determined by the types of forces available to the area commander at the time of the attack.

Chapter 2

ABD COMMAND AND CONTROL

2.1. General . Effective ABD requires sound command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I). An effective interrelationship between the DFC, his S staff, and ABD forces is the key element to the C3I process. This chapter addresses basic C3I considerations for ABD.

2.2. The DFC and the S Staff. The DFC and the S staff plan, direct, coordinate, and integrate the efforts of all ABD assets under its control, as outlined in chapter 1. It is also the primary coordinator with other assets, including other US, host nation, or allied forces. These assets may be placed under the operational control of the DFC. The base defense operations center (BDOC) is the C3I center for all ABD operations. Normally, the entire S staff operates in the BDOC when space is available. However, the DFC may locate certain S staff functions (such as the S-1 and S-4 branches) outside the BDOC. Other detailed information (personnel, equipment, and capabilities) on ABD headquarters elements is outlined in AFH 31-305.

2.2.1. The DFC . The DFC is responsible for the total execution of the ABD mission. This includes tactical employment, training, administration, personnel management, and sustainment of ABD forces. He must know the capabilities of his ABD forces and support weapons. The DFC exercises authority through his chain of command and, when necessary, requests support from higher headquarters to accomplish the ABD mission. The DFC may delegate authority to his S staff to issue plans, orders, and other actions without his prior approval. The S staff keeps the DFC informed of actions effecting the tactical situation.

2.2.2. The S1 . The S1 branch is responsible to the DFC for all plans, estimates, reports, and requests as they relate to personnel and administrative matters. Attachment 2 describes the duties of the S1 branch and its interaction with the other members of the S staff.

2.2.3. The S2 . The S2 branch, or Combat Information Section (CIS), is responsible for all plans, estimates, reports, and requests concerning ground combat intelligence (GCI). It provides current information to the DFC on the ground threat effecting ABD operations. It may also complete paragraph 1, Situation, of the squadron operation order. Attachment 3 provides the key tasks of the S2.

2.2.4. The S3 . The S3 branch is responsible to the DFC for all operational ABD matters, to include all plans, fire control, movements, and communications. The operations function is typically the largest branch and the S3 is normally the second in command to the DFC. The S3 branch will typically assist the DFC in the preparation of paragraph 3, Execution, and paragraph 5, Command and Signal, of the squadron operation order. Attachment 4 outlines key duties of the S3 branch and its interrelationship with other members of the S staff.

2.2.5. The S4 . The S4 branch is responsible for all supply and logistical matters, to include ammunition, vehicular, and equipment requests. The S4 normally completes paragraph 4, Service and Support, of the squadron operation order. Attachment 5 provides the key tasks of the S4.

2.3. Staff Interaction. In addition to interacting with other units on the air base, the DFC and his staff may need to coordinate, provide liaison with, and meet with units of other services and nations in order to effectively conduct ABD operations.

2.3.1. Rear Area Command Elements . In typical deployment scenarios, a joint or combined command structure exists. This structure provides command and control in both forward and rear areas. The operational commander designates a subordinate commander as the joint rear area coordinator (JRAC). The JRAC is responsible for coordinating security throughout the rear area in accordance with the operational commander's guidance and directives. Air bases are typically in the rear area and the JRAC assigns the deployed wing commander a TAOR. The wing commander will normally delegate responsibility for security within the base TAOR to the DFC. The TAOR may extend beyond the boundaries of the base perimeter fence. Based upon the level of threat to the air base TAOR, the JRAC may assign a TCF composed of available rear area forces as a response element if the need should arise.

2.3.1.1. The joint rear tactical operations center (JRTOC) supports the JRAC. The JRTOC provides the JRAC with staff support for operational sustainment, host-nation support, infrastructure development, movements of the joint force, and rear area intelligence. The DFC and his staff may coordinate directly with the JRTOC for TCF support, access to the joint rear area network, and rear area GCI.

2.3.2. Combined Operations . The same structure that supports joint rear area operations in deployed scenarios supports combined operations. Due to the multinational character of combined operations (vastly different operational methods, language differences, etc.), these operations require close coordination between the DFC, the S staff, and other units of the combined force.

2.4. Staff Control Tools. Control tools are orders, directives, information, visual aids, or any other method used to clarify intent, provide focus, and ensure synchronization of the ABD effort. They assign responsibilities, coordinate fire and maneuver, provide updated information, and ensure safety. They can be given graphically or orally by the DFC, his S staff, FLs, or anyone in the chain of command. These tools include, but are not limited to, those described in the following paragraphs.

2.4.1. Orders Group (O Group). At a minimum, O Group is a meeting of the key ABD leadership and should be held daily in a secure location determined by the DFC. Times for O Group will vary. All participants should be informed of the times by secure means and additional O Groups may be scheduled if needed. Attendees should arrive early to coordinate with the S staff, turn in required paper work, etc. The on duty S1, S2, S3, S4, the FLs, the FDC NCOIC, the MWD headquarters NCOIC, the host nation/Army liaison (if applicable), and any others deemed appropriate by the DFC should attend O Group. Subject to the DFC's discretion, the following is a recommended order for O Group:

- The DFC may open with initial comments.
- The S-2 begins by covering the following topics and other topics as necessary:
- Time hack.
- Weather for the next 24 hours (if available, a three day and thirty day forecast).
- The latest intelligence summary for the previous 24 hours (air and ground).
- Trends from the initiation of hostilities.
- Projection of enemy activities.
- The S-1 will give the second briefing. It may include, but is not limited to, the following:
- Personnel present for duty.

- Hospitalized personnel.
- Casualties (deceased or non-returnable to duty) from the previous 24 hours.
- Cumulative casualties.
- Projection of personnel status.
- State of morale.
- Administrative matters (postal, billets, etc.).
- The S-4 will give the third briefing. It will include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - Logistical issues which could effect the ABD mission.
 - Projected status of supplies and equipment.
 - Maintenance services.
 - Administrative logistical issues.
- Invited briefers will give the fourth briefing on their subject area (if applicable).
- The S-3 presents the fourth (or fifth) briefing. It may consist of, but is not limited to, the following:
 - Summary of ABD operations to date.
 - Future operations.
 - Tactical deception operations.
- The DFC may conclude O Group with items of his choosing. Examples:
 - Any changes to the ABD concept of operation.
 - Special interest items.
 - Overall state of the ABD effort.

2.4.2. Vulnerability and Criticality Analysis . This is a methodology used to gain knowledge of unit missions, identify mission critical resources, integrate and prioritize critical resources, identify protection options, and apply protection options efficiently. The DFC uses this analysis to determine his ABD priorities and distribution of ABD forces. The steps in completing a vulnerability and criticality analysis are:

- **Step 1.** Determine specific threat(s). This is provided by USAF and joint intelligence sources depending upon the mission and location.
- **Step 2.** Determine specific organizational mission(s) of key units on the air base.
- **Step 3.** Apply analysis to the entire base to include all operational, administrative, logistical, and maintenance units from both on and off base sources.
- **Step 4.** Identify unit experts.
- **Step 5.** Interview experts individually or as a group asking the following key questions: “What parts of your operation are mission critical?” “Can you prioritize them?” “Where are your single point failure nodes?” “How would you attack?” “How would you defend?” “What is the replacement time, redundancy, and location of each?” “Do you have any protection measures in place or planned that do not involve security forces?”

- Step 6. Consolidate a list of key base resources. Based upon the data collected, prioritize each critical resource and determine which can be protected without dedicating security forces. An effective method to prioritize these resources is to apply the CARVER matrix outlined in attachment 6.
- Step 7. Identify security options without dedicating security forces. Some options are to disperse, consolidate, or move the resource; camouflage, conceal, or harden; sensor, illuminate, or collocate with a sentry; overstock the resource in case it is destroyed.
- Step 8. Apply ABD forces in priority. Forces are allocated based upon the prioritized list. Options outside of dedicating ABD forces are random patrol coverage, READY augmentees, and owner/user sentries.

2.4.3. Ground Defense Postures (GDPs). GDPs provide the DFC a control tool designed to afford maximum flexibility to counter changes in the threat, as well as ensuring ABD force sustainment. The following are examples of GDPs (assumes all fighting positions are manned with two persons):

- **GDP 4** Low threat posture.
25 to 33% of positions posted.
At least one person is awake at each position.
- **GDP 3** Sustained readiness.
50% of positions posted.
At least one person is awake at each position.
- **GDP 2** Attack probable.
75% of positions posted.
At least one person is awake at each position.
- **GDP 1** Attack imminent.
100% of positions posted.
All awake at each position (“Stand To”).

Table 2.1. outlines possible GDP options to the DFC based upon factors affecting ABD operations.

2.4.4. Patrol States . This control tool provides the DFC the ability to dictate the frequency of routine patrols. It may be applied to all sectors or selectively as detailed by the DFC. While patrol states apply to routine patrols, the DFC may direct a patrolling mission at any time.

- **Patrol State 0**-No observation posts/listening posts (OPs/LPs) or routine patrols.
- Patrol State 1-OPs/LPs manned and relieved as directed by BDOC.
- Patrol State 2-One routine patrol per flight with OP/LP relief.
- Patrol State 3-Two routine patrols per flight with OP/LP relief.
- **Patrol State 4**-Three routine patrols per flight plus OP/LP relief.

2.4.5. Mission Oriented Protective Postures (MOPP). In nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environments, this control tool allows the DFC to dictate the level of NBC protection for ABD forces.

- **MOPP 0** - Carry all protective equipment.

- **MOPP 1** - Wear top and pants only.
- **MOPP 2** - Wear top, pants, and boot covers.
- **MOPP 3** - Wear top, pants, boot covers, and mask.
- **MOPP 4** - Wear top, pants, boots covers, mask, and gloves.

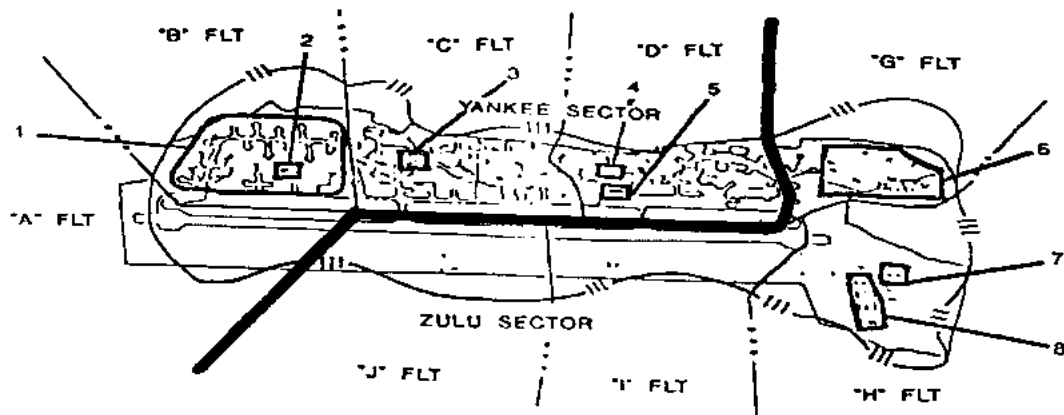
2.4.6. Base Sectorization . An effective tool to control ABD operations is through base sectorization. This method divides the base into areas with clearly defined boundaries, defines and groups areas in which ABD forces are responsible, and allows a coordinated decentralized execution. The DFC should consider the entire TAOR in his sectorization scheme and provide maximum protection for base critical resources. The steps involved in defining sectors are:

- **STEP 1.** Identify the base TAOR (as determined in coordination with the JRAC).
- **STEP 2.** Identify the location of all critical resources and the method of protection (based on vulnerability and criticality analysis).
- **STEP 3.** Identify limiting factors to the defense of the air base within the TAOR such as dense overgrown areas; high ground; key resources and housing areas; densely populated areas; rivers, lakes, cliffs, and open areas; weather ; and size of the ABD force.
- **STEP 4.** Determine the base tactical boundary. The tactical boundary will rarely coincide with the base perimeter fenceline and many factors should be considered when making this determination. Detection of the threat is the primary concern. Eliminating unnecessary terrain is a secondary consideration as it normally requires more ABD forces to defend. Other considerations include the standoff threat, likely avenues of approach, lines of sight to critical resources, aircraft approaches, theater specific operations, and host nation areas.
- **STEP 5.** Establish base sectors ensuring critical resources and areas are evenly grouped. Do not split critical resources, key terrain, and runway center lines and ensure boundaries are on easily identifiable terrain. See figure 2-1 for an example of base sectorization.

Table 2.1. Possible GDP Options.

Factors Affecting ABD Operations	4	3	2	1
Low Threat Level II or III attack probability low	X			
Medium Threat Attack possible		X	X	
High Threat Attack imminent or has occurred				X
Stand To Adverse Weather/Light Conditions			X	XX
Adverse Terrain			X	X
Accomplishment of Priorities of Work (Weapons cleaning, fighting position improvement, hygiene, mess, etc.)	X	X		

Figure 2.1. Base Sectorization.



Critical Resources

1 - Aircraft	5 - Communications
2 - Crews	6 - Munitions Storage Area
3 - Maintenance	7 - Water Plant
4 - Wing Ops Center	8 - POL

- **STEP 6.** Determine flight areas of operation (AO) within each sector. Depending upon its size, a sector can contain a number of flights. The DFC normally allocates ABD flights to critical resources first, creating defended localities around each. Then ABD flights are allocated to the defense of the tactical perimeter.
- **STEP 7.** Flight AOs should be subdivided into squad areas of responsibility (AOR). FLs will normally determine squad AORs.
- **STEP 8.** Extend ABD flight AOs outside the tactical perimeter to the boundary of the base TAOR. Provided the ABD forces are available, occupying or patrolling these AOs ensures areas where the standoff threat is greatest are covered. As these areas may overlap with host nation, US Army, and other AOs, close coordination with these elements is essential.

2.4.7. Military Symbolology . Standard military symbolology is used by the DFC, his S staff, and FLs to show, in graphic form, ABD operations on maps, overlays, and various other displays. Each symbol indicates a specific unit, boundary, weapon system, etc., and is standardized for common understanding and usage. Figure 2-2 illustrates the most common symbols used in ABD.

2.4.8. Map Overlays . These tools are used primarily by the S staff to keep the DFC and FLs informed of vital ABD information using standard military symbolology. Each map overlay should have a legend containing a title, date and time prepared, author, map references, unit designation, and a security classification. The types of map overlays are in figure 2.3. and normally include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Defensive fighting positions and ABD force posting overlay.

- Fire plan overlay (normally composed of a combination of all flight fire plans).
- Support weapons emplacement overlay.
- Integrated detection, obstacle, and routine patrol route overlay.
- Service and support overlay.
- Enemy activity overlay.

2.4.9. Reports . Reports provide key information to the DFC and his S staff on specific ABD activities in order to make decisions and develop and implement tactical plans and orders. Tables 2.1. through 2.3. are examples of typical reports provided to the DFC and his S staff.

Figure 2.2. Common ABD Symboly.

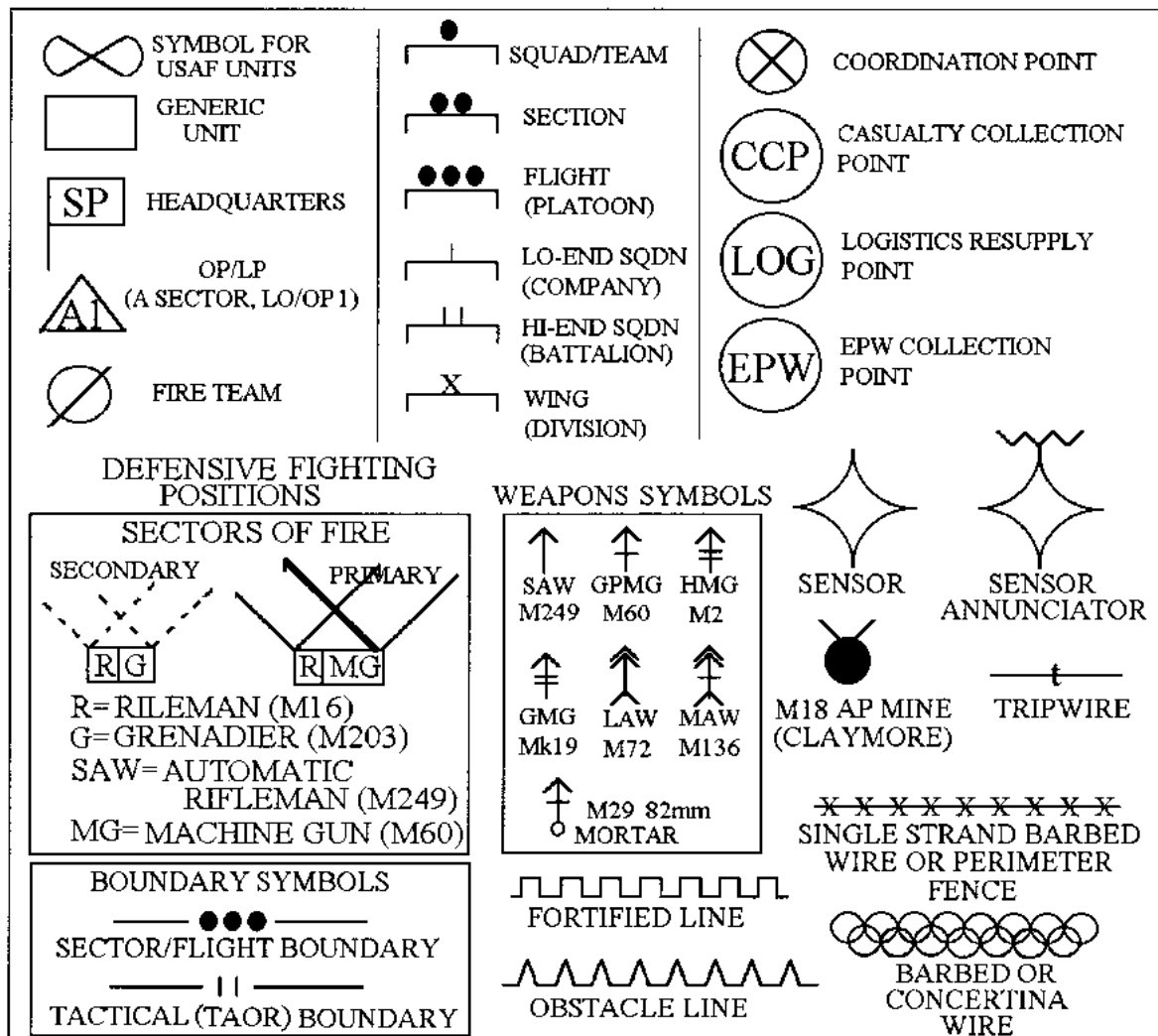


Figure 2.3. Overlays.

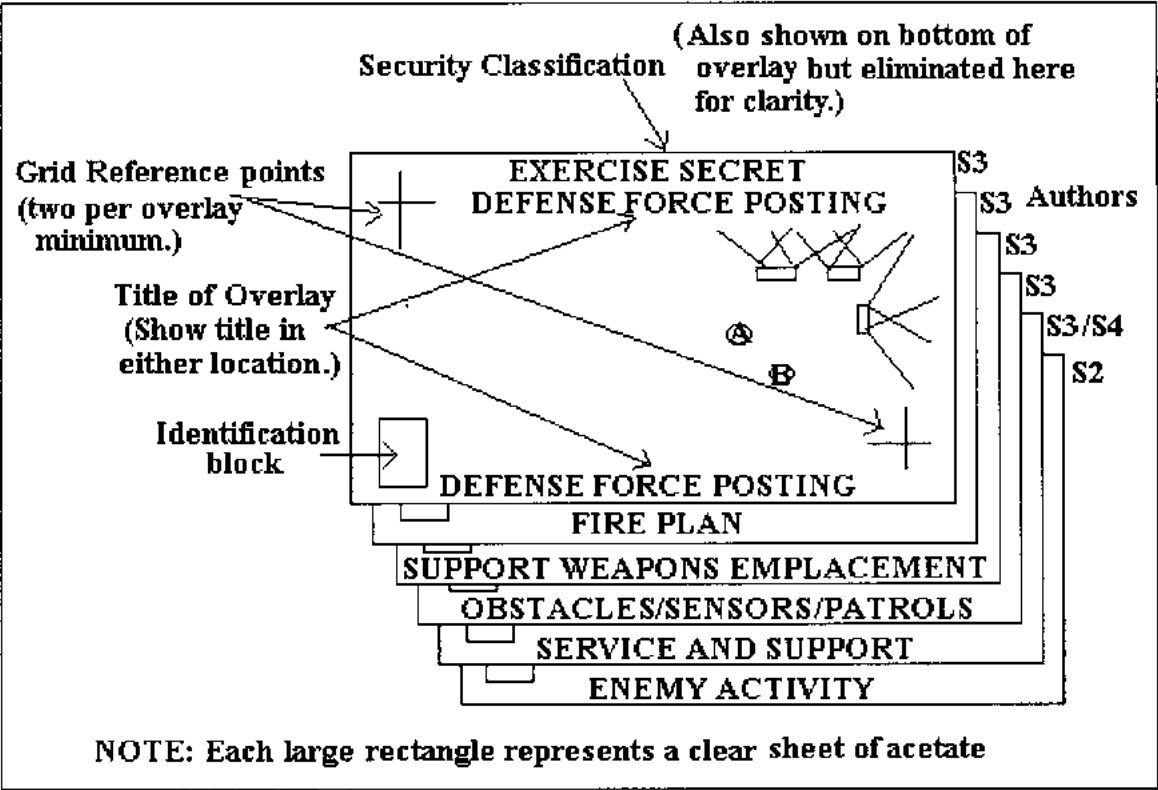


Table 2.2. S1 and S4 Reports.

Administrative Reports						
Type	Who	What	When	Where	How	Content
Casualty	Unit or section with casualties	Number of dead, wounded, and/or sick	Upon experiencing casualties or as required by HQ	To higher headquarters	Most secure means; encoded if by unsecure radio	DA Form 1156 or by BD
Personnel Daily Summary	Submitted at flight level and higher, but input needed from squad/sec	Personnel strength accounting and status	Daily	To higher headquarters	Written on form	DA Form 4367-R

Periodic Logistic	Submitted at flight level and higher, but input needed from squad/sec	Supported strength and status of critical supplies	As supplies become depleted or as required by OI	To higher headquarters	Most secure means; encoded if by unsecure radio	-Logistical situation -Supply -Maintenance -Transportation -Service
Journal	Units or sections operating independent of their parent organization	Events about a unit or section during a specified period	As events occur over the given or specified period	Maintained locally; may be provided to higher headquarters upon request	Written in book	1. Item 2. Time 2. Incident, msg., order 4. Action taken 5. Initials

Table 2.3. S2 Reports.

Intelligence Reports						
Type	Who	What	When	Where	How	Content
Spot	Unit/section/individual observing the enemy; all echelons	Report enemy activity and area information of immediate value	Upon contact or as requested	To higher headquarters	Quickest means; encoded if by unsecure radio	A. Reporting unit B. Date/time of event C. Location/grid coordinates D. Event (SALUTE) E. Original source F. Remarks
Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming, Interference (MIJI)	Unit experiencing electronic warfare	Submit the correct MIJI report according to the type of interference	As soon as possible after the incident	Through signal channels to higher headquarters	OI defines the report and how to prepare it	-Type report -Frequency or channel affected -Victim designation and call sign -Type emission or audio characteristic -Coordinates of affected station
Patrol	Prepared by patrol leader	Pertinent information pertaining to patrol activity	Upon completion of patrol	To higher headquarters	Written	-Designation of patrol -Maps -Terrain -Enemy -Results of contact -Condition of patrol
Salute	Submitted by the observer	Enemy activity; i.e. convoy, patrol vehicles, aircraft	Upon encountering enemy activity	To higher headquarters	Most secure means; encoded if by unsecure radio	S-Size A-Activity L-Location U-Unit T-Time E-Equipment

Table 2.4. S3 Reports.

Operational Reports						
Type	Who	What	When	Where	How	Content
Situation/Status SITREP/ STATREP	Commander or leader closest to the situation	Report the tactical situation or status	Immediately after a significant event or as specified by OI/HQ	To higher headquarters	Most secure means; encoded if by unsecure radio	-Enemy situation -Own situation -CSS -General -Commander's evaluation
EPW	Flight/squad/team operating collecting points	Number of EPWs collected/evacuated	As required	To higher headquarters	Most secure means; encoded if by unsecure radio	As required by the EPW Tag
Intention of Laying a Mine or Sensorfield	Flight/squad/team leader preparing to lay the field	Tactical objective(s) and characteristics of the field	Prior to emplacing mines or sensors	To higher headquarters	Written or secure radio	-Purpose of field -Estimated number and type -Location -Proposed start and completion times
Initiation of Laying a Mine or Sensorfield	Flight/squad/team leader of the force laying the field	Emplacement of mines or sensors	When emplacement begins	To higher headquarters (Mandatory)	Written or secure radio	-Time begun -Location and target number

Completion of Laying a Mine or Sensor-field	Flight/squad/team leader of the force laying the field	Completion of the field	Upon completion of the field	To higher headquarters	Written or secure radio	-Field is complete and functional -Expedite report; follow up with a Hasty Protective Minefield Report
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2.4.10. Charts and Forms . These tools are used to collect and organize vital information to conduct and sustain ABD operations. Charts are normally used as visual displays in the BDOC and flight headquarters. Examples of charts include key information such as GDPs, routine patrol states, weather and light data, ground defense incidents, supplies and equipment, personnel status, sector and flight posting, and communications data. Forms generally mirror the charts and are used by the flights and S staff to keep the charts updated.

2.5. Flight Control Tools . Flight control tools are used to synchronize ABD flight actions, provide updates to the DFC, accomplish critical tasks, and to control fire. FLs use orders, flight and squad sketches, priorities of work, range cards, and other means to control ABD flights.

2.5.1. Range Cards . The range card is used primarily for a tripod mounted M-60 machine gun with a traversing and elevation mechanism. However, any ABD weapon may use it. Its function is to show the gunner where to place fires on designated targets during limited visibility (for example, night , fog, smoke). It also provides the assistant gunner conducting relief for the primary gunner all the information needed to respond immediately to enemy attack. In establishing defenses, the FL normally sights the M-60 first, establishing either a final protective line (FPL) or a primary direction of fire (PDF). An FPL is a line of fire across the flight front. When the terrain does not lend itself to an FPL, a PDF will be designated along a likely avenue of approach or other danger area. The gunner prepares his range card and provides the FL a copy. Range cards are completed in accordance with STP 21-1-SMCT, *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks*.

2.5.2. Squad Sector Sketch . The squad sector sketch is designed to visually display, in detail, the squad fire plan and other key information. Figure 2.4. shows an example of a squad sector sketch. The squad leader prepares the sketch and provides a copy to the FL. Each sketch should include:

- The main terrain feature in the sector of fire and the ranges to them.
- Each primary fighting position and the type of weapon(s) in each position.
- The primary and secondary fields of fire for each position.
- Machine gun FPL or PDF.
- LAW/AT-4 positions and sectors of fire.
- OP/LP locations and squad leader positions.
- Dead space (show coverage by grenade launchers).
- Location(s) of night vision devices/thermal imagers/sensor annunciators.

- Obstacles, mines, sensors, and booby traps.
- Squad and flight identification.
- Date/time group.
- Magnetic North.

2.5.3. Flight Sector Sketch . The FL checks range cards and squad sector sketches. If there are gaps or other flaws in his fire plan, he makes necessary adjustments. If he finds dead space, he takes steps to cover it with mines, M203 grenade launcher fire, or indirect fire. The FL compiles two flight sector sketches (one for his use; the other for the DFC and S3). See Figure 2.5. for an example. Each sketch should show:

- Squad sectors of fire.
- Machine gun and LAW/AT-4 positions and their sectors of fire, to include FPLs and PDFs of the machine guns and SAWs. Include target reference points (TRPs) for the LAW/AT-4s and mortars.
- Maximum engagement lines for the LAW/AT-4s.
- Mines (claymores), sensors, and obstacles.
- Indirect fire planned in the flight's sector of fire (targets and FPF).
- OP/LP locations and patrol routes, if any.
- Flight/sector command post location with an azimuth and distance to an easily recognizable terrain

feature.

- Location of casualty collection point, logistics resupply point, and EPW collection point.
- Flight and squadron (deployed squadron, not home station) identification.
- Date/time group.
- Magnetic north.

2.5.4. Fire Control Measures . At the onset of a ground attack on an air base, pre-established fire control measures are essential in the successful conduct of ABD. Flight and squad leaders use the following fire control measures to ensure the proper concentration and distribution of fires:

2.5.4.1. Sectors of Fire . As indicated on flight and squad sector sketches, sectors of fire are designated to ensure adequate distribution and interlocking of fires across the flight front. FLs also ensure sectors of fire interlock with adjacent sectors.

2.5.4.2. Engagement Areas . The FL and his squad leaders use engagement areas to concentrate all available fires into a specific area.

2.5.4.3. Fire Patterns . These include front, cross, and depth fires. These patterns describe the relationship between the weapons and the targets. The intent is to ensure weapons do not waste ammunition firing on the same target, while other targets remain unengaged.

2.5.4.4. Engagement Priorities . These designate the priority for engaging key targets. The following are examples of engagement priorities:

Figure 2.4. Squad Sector Sketch.

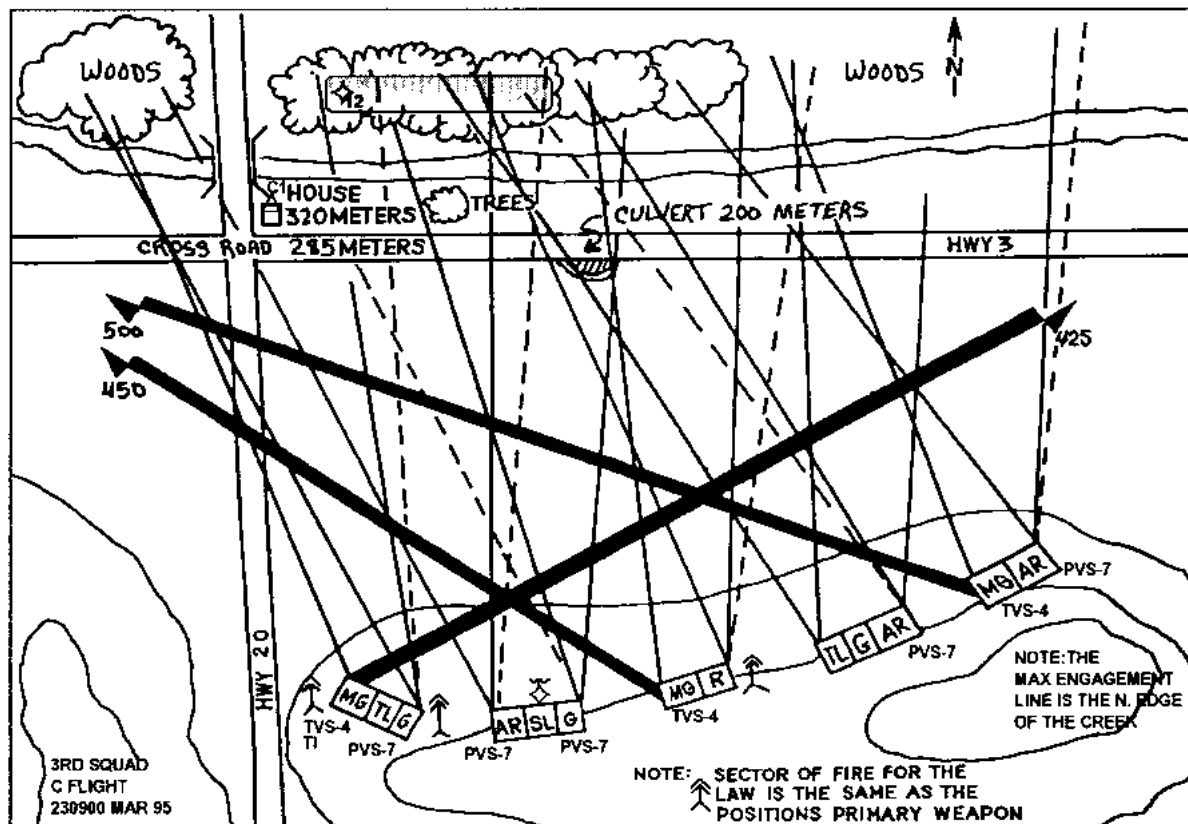
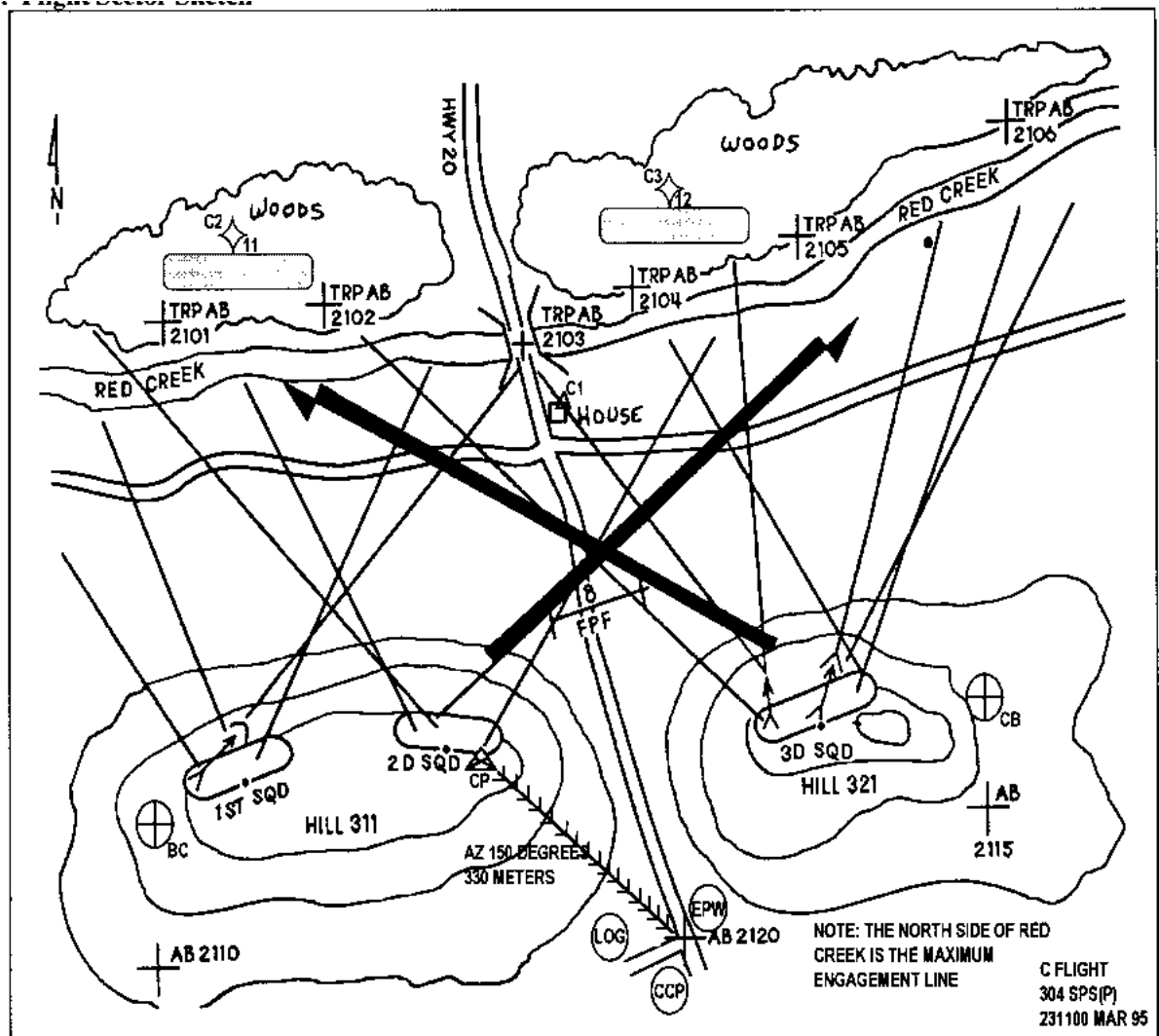


Figure 2.5. Flight Sector Sketch



- Machine gun gunners fire:
- On the FPL or PDF, if signaled to do so.
- At groups of five or more in the primary sector (from farthest to closest).
- At crew-served automatic weapons.
- At groups of five or more in the secondary sector.
- At unarmored vehicles.
- At snipers and light aircraft.
- Riflemen fire:
- In their primary and secondary sectors, from nearest to the farthest, starting on flanks and working toward the center.
- SAW gunners fire:

- Along the FPL, if signaled to do so.
- At groups of five or more in the primary sector (closest to farthest).
- M203 grenadiers fire:
- At light armored vehicles in sector.
- At groups of three or more in sector.
- At groups of three or more in secondary sector.
- At individual personnel in sector using M16 rifle.
- At dead space in sector (if occupied by the enemy).
- At other targets as directed by squad leader (illumination or smoke on order).

2.5.4.5. Rate of Fire . The rate will be designated by the squad leader or FL.

2.5.5. Priority of Work . The priority of work is a list of tasks the DFC and FL can use to control what gets done by whom and in what order in the preparation of ABD. He can adjust the priority of work based upon the tactical situation and other considerations. The following is an example of a flight priority of work when occupying a sector:

- Establish security. Position LPs and OPs.
- Position machine guns and SAWs (and, if applicable, Mk19s or M2s). Designate FPLs or PDFs.
- Position remainder of squads and assign sectors of fire for M16 rifles, M203 grenade launchers, and LAW/AT-4s.
- Establish flight command post and wire communications.
- Clear fields of fire and prepare range cards and sector sketches.
- Coordinate with adjacent flights.
- Prepare primary fighting positions.
- Emplace obstacles, mines, and sensors.
- Designate targets for indirect fire support. Coordinate with FDC.
- Improve primary fighting positions such as overhead cover.
- Prepare alternate positions.
- Establish a sleep and rest plan. Set up latrines.
- Conduct reconnaissance of routine patrol routes.
- Rehearse engagements, disengagements, stand to and counterattack actions. If possible, include elements of the mobile reserve in the rehearsals.
- Adjust positions or control measures as required.
- Stockpile ammunition, food, and water.
- Dig trenches to connect positions.
- Continue to improve positions.

2.6. ABD Communications. Effective communications are essential in ABD operations. The DFC should ensure a secure, reliable communications system is established between the Wing Operations Cen-

ter, the BDOC, the JRTOC, host nation forces, and most importantly, the flights, mobile reserve elements, military working dog elements, all heavy weapons, and the FDC. Figure 2.6. is an example of an ABD communications network.

2.6.1. Communication Means . There are several means of communication. Each complement the other and provide redundancy in the total communications system. The following are common means of communication used by ABD forces:

- **Visual.** Hand and arm signals, flashlights, flares, smoke and other means provide quick transmission of messages and instructions. FLs and squad leaders use hand and arm signals to control individual, fire team, and squad movement.
- **Messenger.** This is the best way to send long messages and documents. However, messengers are

the slowest means and are vulnerable to enemy action. When using a messenger, messages are normally written, with clear, concise text.

- **Audible.** These include whistles, horns, sirens, bells, voice amplifiers, and explosives. This means of communication is used to attract attention, transmit pre-arranged messages, or spread alarms. They are good for only short distances and range and their reliability is reduced by battle and aircraft noise, weather, terrain, or vegetation. Sound signals should be simple to avoid misunderstandings.
- **Radio.** This is the most flexible means of communication. ABD radio communications typically involve using Signal Operating Instructions (SOI) and tactical radio procedures. An SOI contains call signs, frequencies, sign/countersigns, and other key communications information. Performing tactical radio procedures are outlined in STP 21-1-SMCT, Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks.
- **Wire.** This is a dependable, reasonably secure means of communication and involves the use of field wire, telephones, switch boards, and other associated equipment. Squads normally establish a "hot loop" configuration between fighting positions and the squad leader has a direct line to the flight command post. If landline communications to the BDOC from the flight command post do not exist, wire communications should be established. Wire should be buried deep in the ground. If possible, request telephone support from the communications unit. Figure 2.7. displays a typical flight wire communication network.

2.6.2. Communications Security (COMSEC). As communications networks are susceptible to monitoring, jamming, and disruption by the enemy, effective COMSEC procedures are essential. The DFC should design an efficient authentication system to protect the communications network. In the absence of secure voice radios, proper adherence to transmission procedures is essential and use of transmission codes (normally found in the SOI) is recommended. If the network is experiencing any type of interference, ensure all radio equipment is functioning properly. If the equipment is serviceable, use alternative communications means, relocate the antennae, or change the frequency. Immediately report the interference up the chain of command.

Figure 2.6. ABD Communication Network.

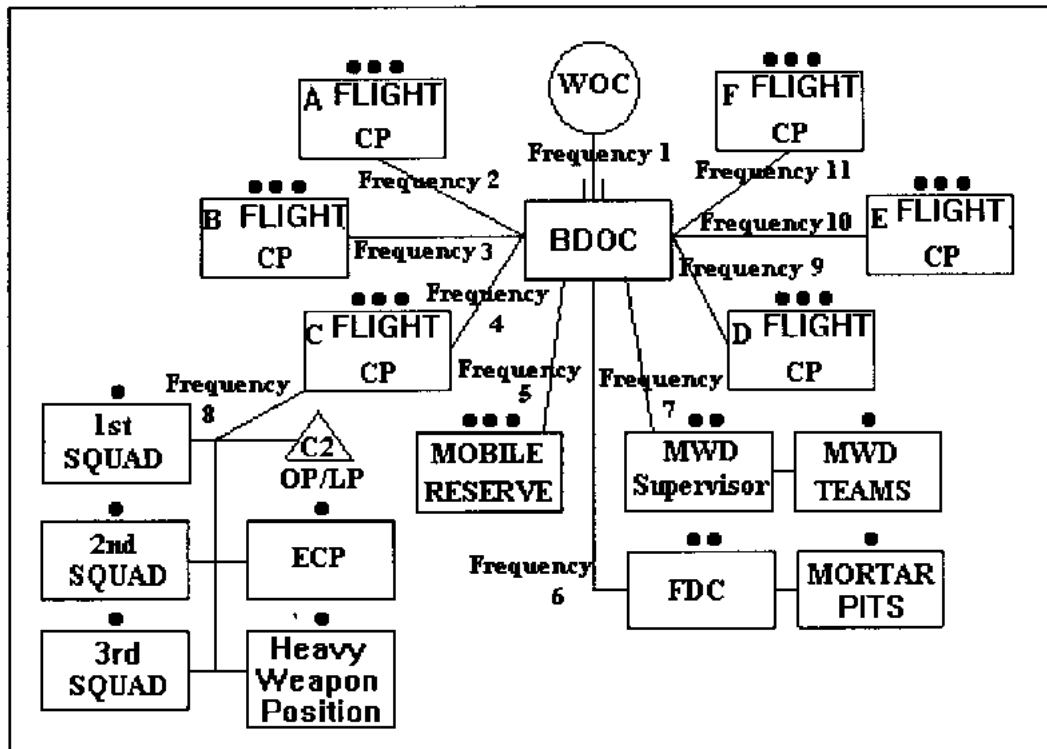
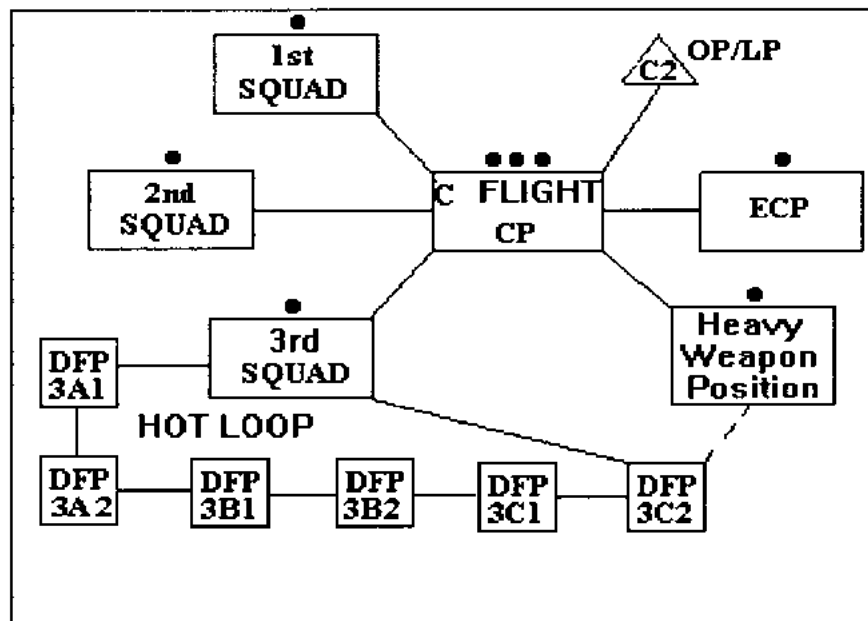


Figure 2.7. Flight Wire Communication Network.



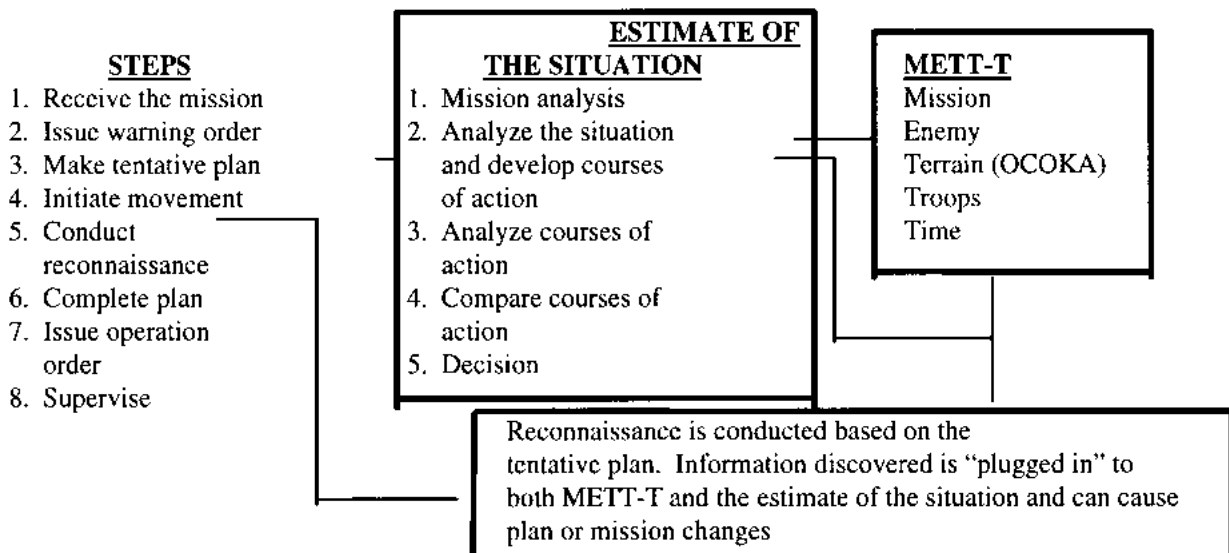
Chapter 3

PLANNING FOR ABD

3.1. General . Planning is the fundamental element in successful ABD operations. Therefore, the DFC and the FL must apply effective planning principles to any ABD mission tasking. Their plan must be clearly understood by all ABD forces under their control in order to maintain effective command and control, to carry out critical tasks, meet established time lines, and establish routines in defense. The plan must be detailed, yet flexible.

3.2. Troop Leading Procedure . This planning procedure is used by the DFC and his subordinate FLs to prepare their units to accomplish an ABD mission. They use it upon initial mission notification and whenever there is a change to that mission. The procedure comprises the steps listed below. Steps 3 through 8 may not follow a rigid sequence and may be accomplished concurrently. The DFC and FLs use the procedure to ensure nothing is left out of planning and preparation, and their forces fully understand the mission and prepare adequately. The DFC and FLs continuously update their estimates throughout the planning process and adjust as appropriate.

Figure 3.1. Troop Leading Procedure



3.2.1. Step 1. Receive the Mission . The DFC and FLs may receive the mission tasking either in writing or verbally. A mission may encompass ABD as well as other security related factors. The DFC must immediately begin to analyze the mission using the factors of METT-T. What is the **mission**? What is known about the **enemy** (threat)? How will **terrain** and weather affect the operation (Consider observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain, and avenues of approach--OCOKA)? What **troops** are available? How much **time** is available?

3.2.1.1. The DFC and FLs should use no more than one third of the available time for their own planning and for issuing their operation orders. The remaining two thirds is for subordinates to

prepare for the operation. They should also consider other factors such as available daylight and travel time.

3.2.1.2. In establishing a defense schedule, the DFC and FLs should work backwards from the time ABD forces are expected to fully defend assets to the time the DFC or FL received the mission. Schedule time lines should be realistic and somewhat flexible. However, failure to meet time lines will be detrimental to mission accomplishment. The reverse planning process is outlined in the Warning Order.

3.2.2. Step 2. Issue a Warning Order . The DFC and FLs provide initial instructions in a warning order. The warning order contains enough information to begin preparation as soon as possible. Sample warning orders are in Figures 3.2. and 3.3.

Figure 3.2. Example of a Squadron Warning Order

Format	Annotated Format	Oral Example
		“This is a warning order. Please hold your questions until I finish.”
Situation	Brief description of the enemy and friendly situations. List any outside units supporting the ABD effort (host nation, CAS, etc).	“We are faced with a level I threat consisting of local sympathizers conducting random acts of terrorism. In addition, numerous probes of the base perimeter have been attempted by irregular forces up to squad size. The base is currently in threat condition Charlie.” “The 9th Special Police Force is attached to our unit to assist our off base patrol efforts. We also have 60 READY augmentees at our disposal.”

Mission	Concise statement of the ABD task and purpose (who, what, where, when, and why). If not all information is known, state which parts of the mission are tentative.	“The mission of the 345th Security Police Squadron (Provisional) is to defend Omar Air Base from ground attacks for an indefinite period for the purpose of allowing sustained air operations.”
Execution	<p>Brief statement of the tentative concept of the operation.</p> <p>Time Schedule: NLT defend time NLT sector occupation time Squadron operation order time</p>	<p>“Alpha , Bravo, and Charlie flights will be responsible for close in defense around aircraft restricted areas and other critical resources. Each flight will be allocated 20 READY augmentees to integrate into their defenses. Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, and Golf flights will provide defense on the tactical perimeter. Hotel flight will be my mobile reserve.”</p> <p>“NLT defend time will be 2200 local, tomorrow evening. All flights will occupy their sectors NLT 1400 local. The squadron operation order will be briefed at 0400 local, tomorrow.”</p>
	<p>Tasks to subordinate key personnel: Flight leaders S-Staff RTOs Fire Direction Center Host nation/Army liaisons</p>	<p>“S2, you will prepare paragraph 2 of the squadron operation order. S3, you will assist me in preparation of paragraph 3 and S4, you will prepare paragraph 4. Lead RTO, you will prepare paragraph 5.</p>
Service Support	Additional general instructions.	FDC, you and the S3 will work out the details of our indirect fire support to include in the operation order. After briefing the squadron operation order, flight leaders will prepare and brief their flight operation order to their flights.”
Command and Signal	<p>Support/logistics tasks to be accomplished.</p> <p>Signal Operating Instructions (SOI) in effect (if applicable). Sign/countersign/code words.</p>	<p>“Coordinate with the squadron S4 for any logistical needs.”</p> <p>“We are currently in time period 2 in the SOI. Up-to-date sign/countersign will be provided in the operation order.”</p> <p>“The time is now 2300 local. Are there any questions?”</p>

Figure 3.3. Example of a Flight Warning Order.

<u>Format</u>	<u>Annotated Format</u>	<u>Oral Example</u>
		“This is a warning order. Please hold your questions until I finish.”
Situation	Brief description of the enemy and friendly situations (Can be taken directly from squadron warning order).	<p>“Numerous probes of the base perimeter have been attempted with limited success by irregular forces up to squad size. We are also faced with a level I threat consisting of local sympathizers conducting random acts of terrorism. As a result, the base is currently in THREATCON Charlie.”</p> <p>“Friendly Forces. The 9th Special Police Force is attached to our unit to assist off base.”</p>
Mission	Concise statement of the ABD task and purpose (who, what, where, when, and why). If not all information is known, state which parts are tentative.	“The mission of Delta flight is to defend a sector of the tactical perimeter from ground attack for an indefinite period for the purpose of allowing sustained air operations.”
Execution	Brief statement of the tentative concept of the operation.	“We will occupy static defensive positions along the sector tactical perimeter, providing final protective fire to our flight front. Two squads will occupy the positions, with a squad in reserve/rest status.”
	<p>Time Schedule:</p> <p>NLT defend time</p> <p>NLT sector occupation time</p> <p>Flight operation order time</p> <p>Squadron operation order time</p> <p>Tasks to key subordinate personnel:</p> <p>Flight Sergeant</p> <p>Squad leaders</p> <p>RTOs</p> <p>Additional general instructions.</p>	<p>“We must be fully capable to defend our assigned sector NLT 2200 local, tomorrow evening. We will occupy our sector NLT 1400 local. I will brief our flight operation order at 0800 local and receive the squadron operation order at 0400 local tomorrow morning.”</p> <p>“MSgt Smith (flight sergeant), you will prepare paragraph 1, Situation, and paragraph 4, Service Support, of the flight operation order. Lead RTO, you will prepare paragraph 5, Command and Signal, of the flight operation order. I will prepare paragraph 3, Execution. I may require some assistance from my squad leaders to finalize.”</p> <p>“Squad 1 and squad 2 will occupy the static positions initially, with squad 3 in reserve.”</p>

Service Support	Any support/logistical needs that may deviate from flight SOP.	“Each squad will carry an extra 2000 rounds of 7.62 ammunition and 5 claymore mines.”
Command and Signal	State chain of command (if not SOP). SOI in effect (if applicable). Sign/countersign/code words.	“No change in flight organization. Currently we are in time period 2 in the SOI.” “The time is now 2400 local. Are there any questions?”

3.2.3. Step 3. Make a Tentative Plan . The DFC and FLs develop an estimate of the situation to use as the basis of their tentative ABD plans. It consists of five steps: a detailed mission analysis, an analysis of the situation and the development of courses of action, an analysis of each course of action, a comparison of each course of action, and a decision. The decision represents the tentative plan. The DFC and FLs update their estimate of the situation continuously and refine their plans accordingly. They also use the tentative plan as the start point for coordination, reconnaissance, task organization (if required), and other instructions. They work through this problem solving sequence as time allows.

3.2.4. Step 4. Start Necessary Movement . ABD forces may need to start movement to occupy their sectors while the leadership elements are still planning. The DFC and FLs may order this at any time during the troop leading procedure.

3.2.5. Step 5. Conduct Reconnaissance . If possible, the DFC and FLs make a personal reconnaissance to verify the terrain analysis, avenues of approach, sectorization, and other aspects of the plan. When time does not allow, the DFC and FLs should at least make a map reconnaissance and use aerial photography, if available. Based upon the reconnaissance, they adjust the plan as appropriate.

3.2.6. Step 6. Complete the Plan . The DFC and FLs complete their plan based upon their reconnaissance and any changes in the situation. They should again review the ABD mission to ensure their plan is in accordance with the original tasking. They gather the information delegated to subordinates to complete and compile the entire plan into a comprehensive operation order.

3.2.7. Step 7. Issue the Complete Order . An operation order is a directive issued by the DFC and FLs to subordinates in order to effect the coordinated execution of a specific ABD mission. The DFC normally issues his squadron operation order to his key staff members, flight leaders, and any others affected by the plan. Upon receiving the DFC's order, the FLs complete and issue their orders. The FL's order is normally briefed down to the fire team leader level. However, at the FL's discretion, it can be briefed to the entire flight. Examples of squadron and flight operation orders are in Figures 3.4. and 3.5.

3.2.7.1. Operation orders are verbally issued to aid subordinates in understanding the mission, the concept of the operation, and their assigned tasks. Whenever possible, visual aids in the form of sketches, maps, and terrain models should be used to increase clarity. Operation orders should be as detailed as possible and leaders should question subordinates to ensure full understanding of the mission and assigned tasks.

Figure 3.4. Example of a Squadron Operation Order.

<u>Format</u>	<u>Annotated Format</u>	<u>Oral Example</u>
1. Situation	Provide information essential to the subordinate leaders' understanding of the situation.	
a. Enemy Forces.	Include pertinent GCI provided by the S2 (as gathered through AFOSI and AF/IN channels). As much detailed information about the threat as can be obtained should be provided. Areas to be addressed are current threat condition; threat level facing ABD forces; their disposition, composition, strength, capabilities, and their probable course of action; and the weather and terrain.	<p>“Situation. Enemy forces. We are faced with an ongoing level I threat. Local sympathizers loyal to the enemy’s cause have conducted acts of terrorism, such as bombings and assassinations, against the local government and its officials. While there is no indication Air Force installations have been targeted, we are taking the necessary precautions. We are currently in threat condition Charlie.”</p> <p>“On two separate occasions, probes of the base perimeter have been attempted by an unknown irregular force believed to be approximately squad size. That is all that is known. AFOSI is investigating.”</p> <p>“General weather conditions in the Omar Air Base area are dry and hot. Terrain is hilly—limiting fields of fire—with some vegetation. Current weather conditions will be provided each day at O Group.”</p>
b. Friendly Forces.	Provide information subordinates need to accomplish the ABD mission. Mention wing or group mission and any attachments, host nation, Army, or other unit in support of the ABD mission.	<p>“Friendly forces. We are subordinate to the 345 FW (Provisional) whose mission is to provide close air support to forward units on the FEBA. Elements of the 18th MP Brigade are located on the air base to secure Army assets. The 9th Special Police Force of the Omar Militia is attached to our unit. Their specific mission is to assist in patrolling off base and to be a liaison information source. We also have 60 READY augmentees attached to our unit.”</p>

2. Mission	Provide a clear, concise statement of the ABD mission to be accomplished and the purpose (who, what, where, when, and why).	“Mission: The mission of the 345th Security Police Squadron (Provisional) is to defend Omar Air Base from ground attacks for an indefinite period for the purpose of allowing sustained air operations. We must be prepared to defend NLT 2200 local this evening.”
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3. Execution a. Concept of the Operation.	Normally referring to an operation overlay, concept sketch, terrain model, or other visual aid, explain, in general terms, how the squadron, as a whole, will accomplish the ABD mission.	“Execution. Concept of the operation. My intent is to provide in depth defense by building sectors from the inside out. Flights designated for close in security duties will provide all around defense of aircraft restricted areas and these designated resources as determined by the vulnerability and criticality analysis. Close in defense units will provide entry control, integrated 360 degree fire, and response forces. Flights providing defense in the tactical perimeter sectors will also provide entry control and have integrated fire. Mobile response will be provided by the mobile reserve flight.”
b. Flight Sector Assignments.	Again, using a map, terrain model, or other visual aid, address all aspects of the assigning of sectors to include covering key avenues of approach and terrain; establishment of blocking positions, barriers, and sensors; outlining sector boundaries; and other pertinent sector data.	“Sector Assignments. Based upon the vulnerability and criticality analysis, we have determined specific critical resources must be defended by ABD forces and they run along these boundaries. Alpha flight, you will be responsible for close in defense of the aircraft restricted area, to include entry control. I want 360 degree integrated fires and this ditch leading into the area covered, as a minimum, with sensors and machine gun fire. Bravo flight, you will be responsible for close in defense of the water and LOX plants. I want 360 degree coverage, plus a barrier in place to cover this avenue of approach by the LOX plant. Charlie, you will take this aircraft area. Again, 360 degree coverage and entry control will be established. Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, and Golf flights will occupy these sectors on the tactical perimeter. Golf, I want this hill-top in your sector front manned with a thermal imager concentrating on this vegetated avenue of approach. Delta, I want heavy sensor coverage in this dry stream bed in the aircraft final approach path. In addition, I want heavy patrol coverage in this same area. Hotel flight, these are pre-designated drive in position locations for the vehicles mounted with MK 19s. I want you to work with civil engineer to construct these positions.”
c. Patrols.	Address patrol instructions and patrol state.	“Patrols. Upon implementation of defense operations, Echo, Foxtrot, and Golf

Figure 3.5. Example of a Flight Operation Order.

Format	1.	Annotated Format	Provide information essential to the subordinate leaders' understanding of the situation.	Oral Example
Situation	a. Enemy Forces.	Include GCI pertinent to the flight, such as the current threat condition, the ground threat level facing ABD forces, their disposition, composition, strength, and capabilities, and their probable course of action. Include also current weather information and describe the terrain in the flight's sector.		<p>"Situation. Enemy forces. Our area of operation has been subject to probes of an unknown irregular force believed to be squad size. AFOSI is currently investigating. There are also a level 1 threat facing the air base and we are currently in threat condition Charlie."</p> <p>"Weather is hot and dry. Terrain is hilly in our sector, hindering our ability to integrate fields of fire and observe avenues of approach. There is also patches of vegetation to our flight front."</p>
	b. Friendly Forces.	Provide friendly information pertinent to the flight.		<p>"Friendly forces. Our flight is subordinate to the 345th Security Police Squadron (Provisional) whose mission is to defend Omar air base from ground attacks. To our right and left, Echo and Golf flights are providing defense of the tactical perimeter. To our rear, Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie flights are providing close in defense of critical air base resources. Hotel flight is the mobile reserve flight. Elements of the 9th Special Police Force of the Omar Militia are to our front providing off base patrol."</p>
	2. Mission	Provide a clear, concise statement of the ABD mission to be accomplished and the purpose (who, what, where, when, and why).		<p>"Mission. The mission of Delta flight is to defend a sector of the tactical perimeter from ground attacks for an indefinite period of time for the purpose of allowing sustained air operations. We must be prepared to defend NLT 2200 local this evening."</p>

<p>3. Execution</p> <p>a. Concept of the Operation.</p>	<p>Referring to an operation overlay, concept sketch, terrain model, or other visual aid, explain in general terms, how the flight will accomplish the assigned ABD mission. Identify the most important task for the flight (mission essential task) and any other essential tasks. If applicable, designate key points of defense and terrain, and any other significant factors or principles.</p>	<p>“Execution. Concept of the operation. My intent is to occupy our assigned sector with two squads in static defensive positions and one squad in reserve. Our primary task is to detect enemy forces attempting to enter the air base or destroy approaching aircraft. We will then delay and/or destroy the enemy with appropriate fire power. We will accomplish this by actively covering this likely avenue of approach--the dry stream bed--with sensors, machine gun fire, and frequent patrols. I want to detect the enemy as far out as possible.”</p>
<p>b. Tasks to Squads.</p>	<p>Address all squads, outlining their essential task. Designate the flight main effort and their role in accomplishing it. If possible, use a visual aid to outline the tasks.</p>	<p>“Tasks to squads. Squad 1, you will defend this terrain. I will sight in the M60 and designate the FPL. Squad 2, you will defend this terrain adjacent to Squad 1. I will sight in the M60 here as well. Squad 3, you will be my patrol and LP/OP elements. As we will be in patrol state 4 at defend time, you will be extremely active. In addition, you will be responsible for placing out the sensors in this area and I want your LP/OP elements to monitor the annunciators.”</p>

b. Coordinating Instructions	List details of coordination and control applicable to two or more elements in the flight. Items to be addressed are fire support, rules of engagement, priorities of work, sector sketches, and other details deemed important by the FL.	<p>“Coordinating Instructions. Squad leaders will provide their fire support requirements to me as designated on your squad sector sketch ASAP. This is so I can compile and coordinate with the FDC. As a reminder, we have priority on calls for fire. Rules of engagement are IAW the 345 FW (Provisional) ROE directive. Squad leaders will coordinate to ensure fires interlock between squads and everyone knows the location of the LP/OPs and sensors. The priority of work will be accomplished IAW the 345 SPS (Provisional) SOP instructions. Critical tasks in the work priority will be accomplished prior to defend time. At defend time, we will be in GDP 4. We are in MOPP level 0.”</p> <p>“Service support. MSgt Smith will ensure the logistics update is provided to the S4 NLT 1500 local daily. Coordinate the update through me. Immediate requests for resupply will be made to me immediately to be forwarded to the S4. MSgt Smith, ensure proper rotation of squads through the mess tent at least once a day and coordinate with the S4 for an adequate supply of MREs. We will be transported via truck to our sector. MSgt Smith will ensure coordination is accomplished. Casualties will be rendered first aid, and, if possible, moved to a secure location. Casualty name, rank, and squad will be forwarded to myself or MSgt Smith. Arrangements for extraction will be made through the S1. EPWs will be searched, silenced, secured, segregated, and sped to the EPW collection point at building 525 ASAP. Ammunition and equipment requirements are per the flight logistics detail. However, M60 gunners will carry an additional 2000 rounds of 7.62 ammunition and squads will carry an additional 5 claymore mines.”</p>
4. Service Support	Outline combat service support instructions and arrangements. Include arms and ammunitions requirements, special equipment requirements, messing instructions, transportation requirements, method of handling EPWs and casualties, and resupply.	
5. Command and Signal	Include location of the DFC and the flight command post. Include chain of command if not already established.	“Command and signal. Command. I will
a. Command.		

3.2.8. Step 8. Supervise . The DFC and FLs supervise the unit's preparation by monitoring the priorities of work, inspecting the ABD forces, and rehearsing critical ABD actions. Items to inspect would be weapons and ammunition, uniforms and equipment, individual airman understanding of the mission and their specific responsibilities, communications, water and rations, camouflage, and other important areas. Items to rehearse would be fire control actions, mobile reserve actions, call for indirect fire, and other critical areas.

Chapter 4

CONDUCTING ABD

4.1. General . Conduct of ABD is accomplished in three phases. Detection of the enemy is the critical first step. Upon detection, the enemy must be delayed or blocked. Finally, an effective delaying action will provide forces time to respond and, if necessary, destroy the enemy. Other tasks relating to the conduct of ABD include counterattack actions, consolidation and reorganization, enemy prisoner of war (EPW) actions, and military operations other than war (MOOTW).

4.2. Detection. Detecting the enemy is the most important step in conducting ABD. Effective detection is accomplished through a combination of means to include:

4.2.1. Maintain a Consistent Intelligence and Liaison Network . As outlined in chapter 2, the DFC and the S staff (primarily the S2) must continuously coordinate with available agencies such as AFOSI and the JRTOC to gather as much information about the threat and its likely targets. Based upon the current information, the DFC assesses his plan and adjusts accordingly. The information is disseminated to key leaders at O Group so all ABD forces are kept abreast of the current threat, its likely course of action, and changes to the defensive scheme.

4.2.2. Site ABD Force Positions to Enhance Detection . When FLs plan their defenses, emphasis should be placed upon early detection as far away from critical resources as possible. Detection assets such as sensors, thermal imagers, night vision equipment, OP/LPs, and military working dog teams should be placed on key terrain inside and outside the base tactical boundary (within the base TAOR). Areas should include high ground (hill tops), likely avenues of enemy approach (ravines, gullies), possible stand off threat positions (open areas within mortar range), aircraft approach and departure lanes, and other critical areas requiring observation. Also, defensive fighting positions and barriers and obstacles should be sited to enhance the overall detection capability.

4.2.3. Patrolling . Continuous active patrolling provides another means of detection. Patrols may either be routine as indicated by the patrol state or directed by the DFC to carry out a specific mission. ABD forces conduct two types of patrols: reconnaissance and combat. Reconnaissance patrols are either zone (conducted to obtain information on enemy, terrain, and routes within a specified zone) or area (conducted to obtain information about a specified location and the area around it). Combat patrols are either ambushes (a surprise attack from a concealed position on a moving or temporarily halted target) or raids (an attack on a position or installation followed by a planned withdrawal). ABD patrols are typically fire team to squad size and primarily focus on reconnaissance and detection. However, combat missions may be directed by the DFC. Attachment 5 outlines organization, planning, and other considerations for patrolling in ABD operations.

4.2.4. Reporting . Once the enemy is detected, it is reported up the chain of command in the form of a SALUTE report as outlined in table 2-2. This report gives the FL and DFC critical information about the threat and allows for response preparation.

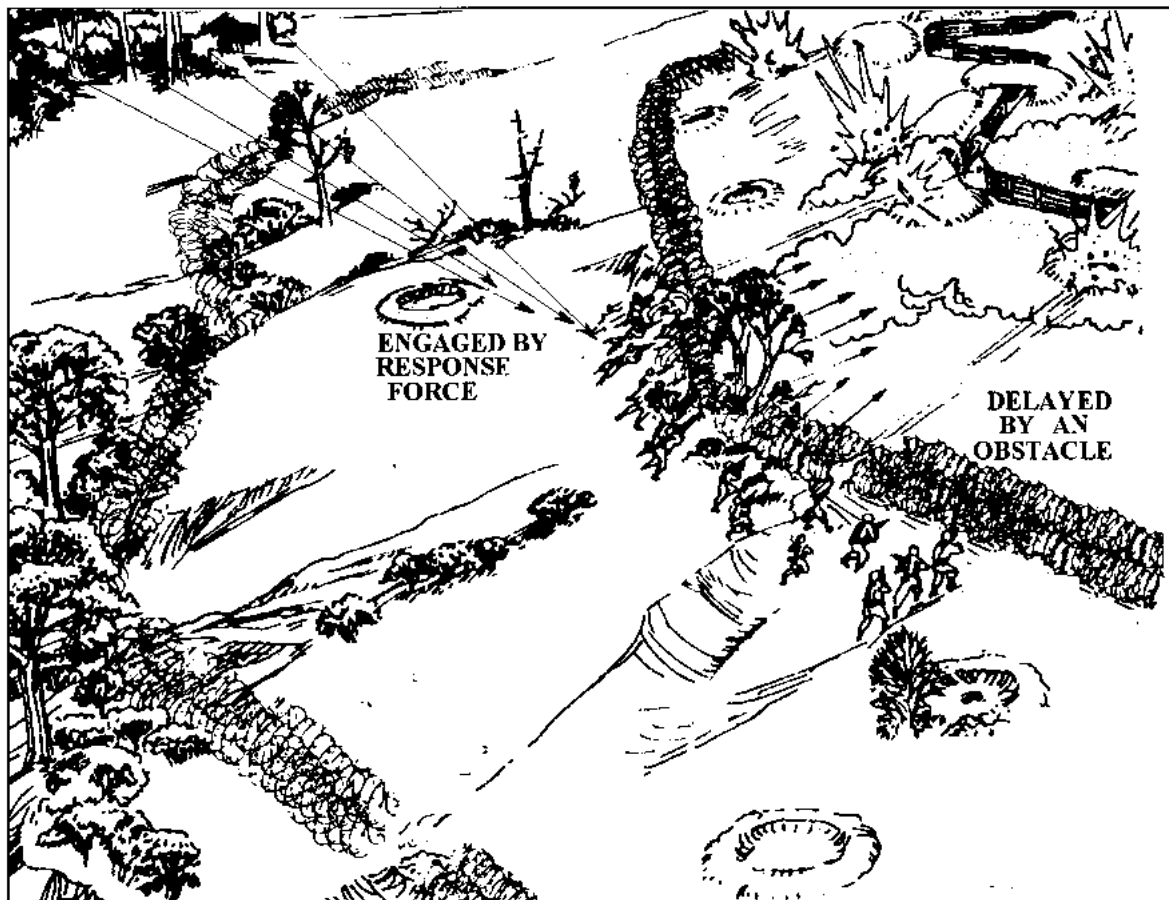
4.3. Delay. Once the enemy is detected, actions to delay the enemy's advance begins. This is conducted through a combination of obstacles, barriers, and firepower.

4.3.1. Obstacles and Barriers . The purpose of obstacles and barriers is to enhance detection, channel an enemy force into areas where ABD forces can engage them with fire, or disrupt their advance

entirely. Properly employed, they can cause an enemy to move into higher probability detection zones or to expose themselves. Obstacles and barriers are natural or man made. Natural obstacles consist of topographic features such as rivers, ravines, cliffs, marshes, lakes, ocean, open areas, valleys, and thick vegetation. Man made obstacles include concertina wire, barbed wire entanglements, trenches, sand bags, concrete walls, barrels filled with sand (to create a maze at entry control points, for example), and mines. The DFC and FLs normally outline an obstacle and barrier plan in their operation orders.

4.3.2. Firepower . As stated, a well conceived obstacle and barrier plan will channel an enemy force into areas where ABD forces can engage them with fire. Upon orders to engage, ABD forces initiate fires in accordance with the FL's engagement priorities (examples outlined in chapter 2). Based upon the FL's assessment of the size and capability of the threat, he may request from the DFC a mobile response force as a backup measure. Mobile response forces should be incrementally committed. As ABD heavy weapons teams (MK19 40mm grenade machine guns and M2 .50 calibre machine guns) are typically attached to the mobile response force, they provide added firepower to ABD forces in contact. To avoid unnecessary exposure to fire of the ABD heavy weapons team, employ these weapons at their maximum effective range. If possible, employ these weapons in predesignated "drive-in" positions. Figure 4-1 is an example of an ABD delaying action and employing a response force.

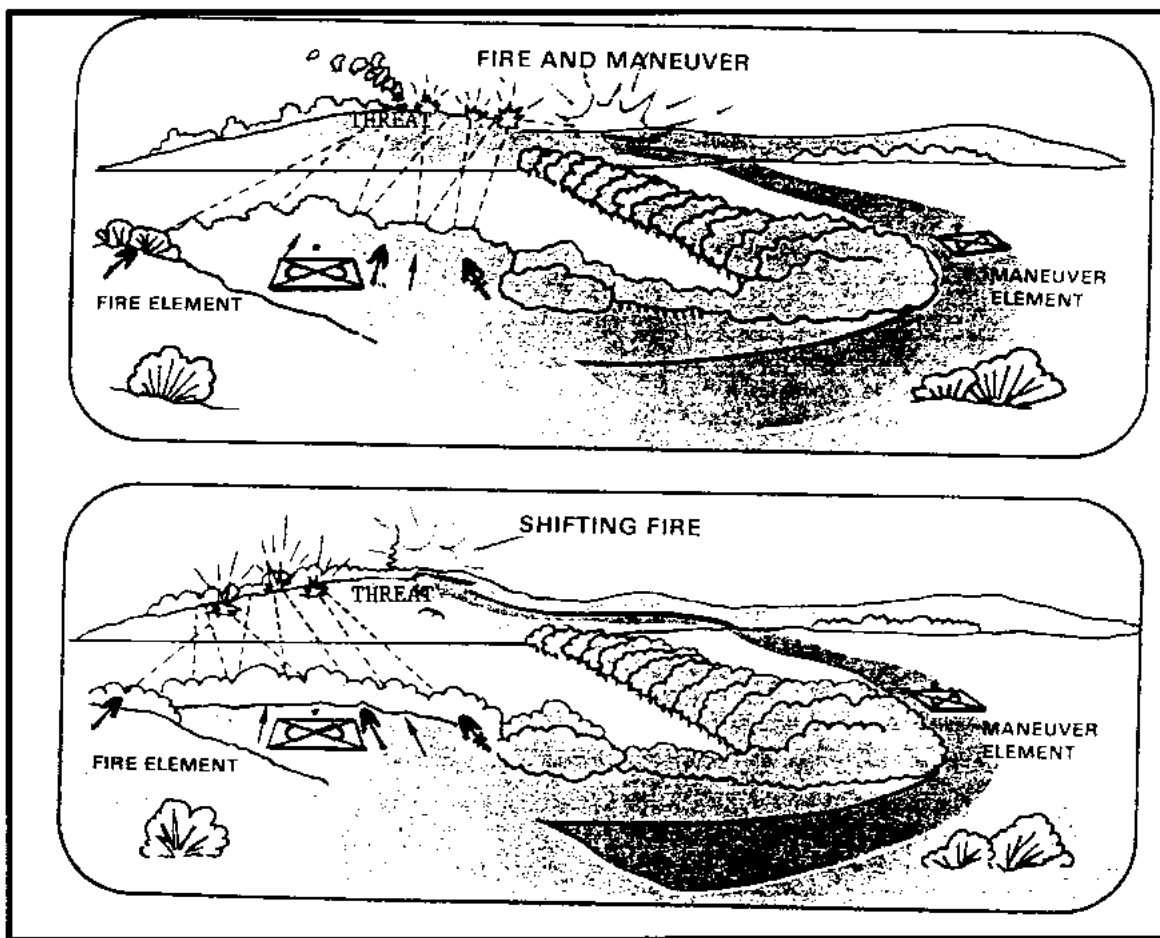
Figure 4.1. ABD Delaying Action



4.4. Destroy. An effective delaying action will give ABD forces the capability to carry out the third phase of conducting ABD--destruction of the threat. ABD forces use available fire support and tactics to carry out this task.

4.4.1. Fire Support . Based upon the factors of METT-T, the FL may elect to request additional fire support outside his flight capabilities to destroy the threat. Fire assets typically available are the M29 81mm mortar, and, as previously stated, the Mk19 40mm grenade machine gun and the M2 .50 calibre machine gun. The mortars are controlled through the unit FDC, normally collocated with the S3 in BDOC. Requests for 81mm fire support are made by the FL to the FDC. Procedures to call for indirect fire support are outlined in attachment 6. As outlined in chapter 1, numerous AF and non-AF assets may also be available to ABD forces. Close air support assets could include the AC-130A/H Spectre aircraft, US Army helicopter gunships, and other fixed wing assets. Control of execution should be carried out only by qualified personnel. Other fire support assets may be available from US Army and Marine mortar and artillery.

Figure 4.2. ABD Force Tactical Employment (Fire and Maneuver).



4.4.2. Tactical Employment . Based upon the factors of METT-T, the FL may elect to tactically employ ABD forces to destroy the threat. He may use available flight forces or request mobile response forces. He accomplishes this using the principle of fire and maneuver. Fire and maneuver are conducted to close with and destroy the threat, to learn more of its strength and capabilities, and, if necessary, disengage from it. Fire and maneuver are conducted at the same time. A fire element covers the move of the maneuver element, by engaging the enemy with suppression fire. A maneuver element moves to either close with the enemy or to move to a better position from which to fire at him. Depending upon the distance to the enemy positions and the availability of cover, the fire element and the maneuver elements switch roles as needed to keep moving. Before the maneuver element moves beyond the supporting range of the fire element, it takes a position from which it can fire at the enemy. The fire element becomes the maneuver element for the next move. While the mortars, Mk19s, and .50 calibers may support the fire and maneuver action, most of the maneuvering forces fire support will come from its own weapons. As the maneuver element gets in and among the enemy, the fire element shifts fire to possible escape routes. This allows the maneuver element to sweep across the enemy position and secure the area. An example of ABD force tactical employment using fire and maneuver is in figure 4-2.

4.4.3. Counterattack . Counterattacks are conducted when a flight sector (or larger portion of the air base) has been over run and occupied by an enemy force. Using the factors of METT-T, the DFC assesses whether the ground occupied by the enemy is of sufficient tactical importance to risk mounting the counterattack. If it is not, the base defense scheme should be adjusted accordingly. If the DFC determines a counterattack is warranted, it should be carried out swiftly with an overwhelming force and all available fire support. Counterattacks are normally carried out in the same manner as any tactical employment of troops--using fire and maneuver as outlined in paragraph 4.4.2. The mobile reserve flight is normally the appropriate ABD force to conduct the counterattack as it has the assets and time to rehearse these actions. The DFC may designate additional forces to reinforce the mobile reserve flight based upon METT-T factors.

4.4.4. Consolidation and Reorganization . After the enemy withdraws or has been defeated, the FL directs actions to consolidate and reorganize. The flight reestablishes security; remains key weapons; provides first aid and prepares wounded for medical evacuation; repairs damaged obstacles and replaces claymore mines and booby traps; redistributes ammunition and supplies; relocates selected weapons to alternate positions if the FL believes the enemy may have pinpointed them during the attack and adjusts other positions to maintain mutual support; reestablishes communications; reoccupies and repairs positions and prepares for another attack; squad and team leaders provide appropriate logistical, casualty, and situation reports (as outlined in tables 2-1 through 2-4) to the FL; the FL reestablishes the flight chain of command and consolidates flight reports to forward to the DFC; the flight sergeant coordinates for resupply and supervises the execution of the casualty and EPW evacuation plan; the flight continues to improve positions and resumes patrolling as directed.

Figure 4.3. EPW Tag.

ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR (EPW) CAPTURE TAG (Part A)	
For use at this level, and at the next, the appropriate agency is	
<p>Attach this part of tag to EPW. (Do not remove from EPW.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Search - For weapons, military documents, or special equipment. 2. Silence - Prohibit talking among EPWs for ease of control. 3. Segregate - By rank, sex, and nationality. 4. Sequester - To prevent harm or escape. 5. Speed - Evacuate from the combat zone. 6. Tag - Prisoners and documents or special equipment. <p>DD FORM XXXX</p>	
<p>UNIT RECORD CARD (Part B) Forward to Unit (Capturing unit retains for records.)</p>	
<p>Use string, wire, or other durable material to attach the appropriate section of this form to the EPW's equipment or property.</p>	
<p>DD FORM XXXX</p>	
<p>DOCUMENT/SPECIAL EQUIPMENT/WEAPONS CARD (Part C)</p> <p>Attach this part of tag to property taken. (Do not remove from property.)</p> <p>As a minimum, the tag must include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Item 1, date and time of capture. - Item 8, capturing unit. - Item 9, place of capture (grid coordinates). - Item 10, circumstances of capture (how the EPW was captured). <p>DD FORM XXXX</p>	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NO. 0040197 A	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NO.		
7. UNIT OF EPW		8. CAPTURING UNIT	
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (Grid coordinates)			
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW	12. WEAPONS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NO. 0040197 B	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NO.		
7. UNIT OF EPW		8. CAPTURING UNIT	
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (Grid coordinates)			
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW	12. WEAPONS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NO. 0040197 C	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NO.		
7. UNIT OF EPW		8. CAPTURING UNIT	
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (Grid coordinates)			
10. DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS			

4.5. EPW Actions. ABD forces may capture and be responsible for the initial processing of EPWs until they can be turned over to the US Army. Upon capture of EPWs, the DFC will normally notify the JRTOC and request transfer. Until the transfer occurs, ABD forces will ensure EPWs are searched, segregated, silenced, secured, and sped to a holding area. EPWs will be tagged using the three part tag in figure 4-3 or a similar substitute. Part A of the tag is attached to the EPW, part B is maintained by the ABD force, and part C is attached to documents, equipment, and weapons taken from the EPW. Captured enemy equipment and documents should be collected, secured, and reported to the DFC. As the equipment and documents may be of intelligence value, the DFC will normally direct the S2 to look at it and report it to AFOSI, AF intelligence, and the JRTOC. Intelligence personnel may also want to interrogate EPWs. EPWs should be treated humanely and provided adequate medical care and sanitation facilities.

4.6. MOOTW. As stated in chapter 1, MOOTW are missions outside the purview of war. As the basic principles of ABD organization, command and control, and planning may still apply in MOOTW, the missions are normally different from the typical ABD scenario. While MOOTW are peacetime operations, they may occur in hostile environments. Missions may include peacekeeping, humanitarian assis-

tance, quarantine, and other tasks. As a result, the rules of engagement will differ from wartime. DFC's should apply the factors of METT-T to MOOTW missions as they would wartime missions. The planning process does not change, just the mission. Deploying units tailor their equipment and manpower needs to meet the mission.

STEPHEN C. MANNELL, Brig General, USAF
Chief of Security Police

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS*****References***

Joint Pub 3-10, *Doctrine for Joint Rear Area Operations*.

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AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense*.

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FM 7-8, *Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad*.

FM 7-10, *The Infantry Rifle Company*.

FM 7-90, *Tactical Employment of Mortars*.

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FM 22-9, *Soldier Performance in Continuous Operations*.

FM 26-2, *Management of Stress in Army Operations*.

FM 34-3, *Intelligence Analysis*.

FM 100-5, *Staff Organization and Operations*.

FM 101-5-1, *Operational Terms and Symbols*.

STP 21-1-SMCT, *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, Skill Level 1*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABD—Air Base Defense

ADA—Air Defense Artillery

AFISA—Air Force Intelligence Support Agency

ALO—Air Liaison Officer

AO—Area of Operations

BB—Bare Base

BD—Battle Drill

BDOC—Base Defense Operations Center

BP—Battle Position

BRAAT—Base Recovery After Attack

C—Command and Control
C—**ŠI**Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence
CAS—Close Air Support
CATM—Combat Arms Training and Maintenance
CCP—Casualty Collection Point
CCT—Combat Control Team
CED—Captured Enemy Document
CEE—Captured Enemy Equipment
CI—Combat Information or Counter Intelligence
CINC—Commander of a Combatant Command; Commander in Chief
CIS—Combat Information Section
CLAWS—Carrier, Light Auxiliary Weapons System
COA—Course Of Action
COB—Collocated Operating Base
COMMZ—Communications Zone
COMSEC—Communications Security
CP—Command Post
DFC—Defense Force Commander
DFP—Defensive Fighting Position
DTG—Date-Time Group
EI—Essential Elements of Information
EP—Electronic Protection
EPW—Enemy Prisoner of War
EW—Electronic Warfare
FAC—Forward Air Controller
FDC—Fire Direction Center
FEBA—Forward Edge of the Battle Area
FL—Flight Leader
FLOT—Forward Line of Own Troops
FM—Field Manual
FOL—Forward Operating Location
FPF—Final Protective Fire

FPL—Final Protective Line

FRAGO—Fragmentary Order

FS—Flight Sergeant

FTL—Fire Team Leader

FTM—Fire Team Member

GPS—Global Positioning System

GZ—Ground Zero

HE—High Explosive

HEAT—High Explosive Antitank

HMMWV—High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

HNS—Host Nation Support

IDS—Intrusion Detection System

IFF—Identification, Friend or Foe

ILLUM—Illumination

INTSUM—Intelligence Summary

JRA—Joint Rear Area

JRAC—Joint Rear Area Coordinator

JTTP—Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

LALPS—Laser Aiming Light Pointing System

LAW—Light Antitank Weapon

LD—Line of Departure

LOG—Logistics

LP—Listening Post

LRC—Lesser Regional Conflict

M16—.223 Caliber (5.56mm) assault rifle

M1025—High mobility, multi-purpose wheeled vehicle without winch

M1026—High mobility, multi-purpose wheeled vehicle with winch

M1078—Upgrade of the M35

M1097A1—Up Armored version of the HMMWV

M2—.50 caliber Heavy machine gun

M29—81mm medium mortar

M203—40mm grenade launcher

M249—.223 (5.56mm) Squad Automatic Weapon

M35—2¾ ton tactical cargo truck

M60—7.62mm general purpose (medium) machine gun

M9—9mm personal defense weapon (pistol)

M923—5 ton tactical cargo truck without winch

M925—5 ton tactical cargo truck with winch

METT-T—Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops, and Support Available-Time Available

Mk-19—40mm Grenade machine gun

MOB—Main Operating Base

MOPP—Mission-Oriented Protective Posture

MOUT—Military Operations in Urban Terrain

MP—Military Police

MR—Mobile Reserve

MRC—Major regional Conflict

MWD—Military Working Dog

NBC—Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical

NCA—National Command Authorities

NCS—Net Control Station

NEO—Noncombatant Evacuation Operation

NVD—Night Vision Device

NVG—Night Vision Goggles

OCOKA—Observation & fields of fire, Cover & concealment, Obstacles, Key terrain, and Avenues of Approach

O GROUP—Orders Group

OP—Observation Post

OPCON—Operational Control

OPLAN—Operation Plan

OPORD—Operation Order

OPSEC—Operations Security

ORP—Objective Rally Point

PAD—Point Air Defense

PDW—Personal Defense Weapon

PDF—Primary Direction of Fire

PL—Phase Line or Patrol Leader

POL—Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants

Prime BEEF—Base Engineering Emergency Force

Prime RIBS—Readiness In Base Services

QFEB2—Security Police squad

QFEB3—Security Police HMMWV package

QFEB5—Security Police Transport Truck Package

QFEB8—Security Police Up Armored HMMWV Package

QFEB9—Law Enforcement Squad

QFEBA—Security Police Headquarters Element (Large)

QFEBB—Security Police Headquarters Element (Small)

QFEBC—Security Police Flight

QFEBD—81mm Mortar Team

QFEBF—.50 caliber Machine Gun Team

QFEBJ—MK 19 40mm Automatic Grenade Machine Gun Team

QFEBK—Security Police Fire Direction Center

QFEBL—Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Team

QFEBN—Air Force Special Operations Command Aircraft Security Team

QFEBP—Security Police Military Working Dog Headquarters Element

QFEBR—Security Police Military Working Dog

RAOC—Rear Area Operations Center

RF—Response Force

RFL—Restricted Fire Line

ROE—Rules of Engagement

RP—Release Point

RTO—Radio-Telephone Operator

RTOC—Rear Tactical Operations Center

R&S—Reconnaissance and Surveillance

S1—Administration & Personnel Staff Function

S2—Combat Information Section (Intelligence) Staff Function

S3—Operations Staff Function

S4—Logistics Staff Function

SALUTE—Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, and Equipment (report)

SAM—Surface-to-Air Missile

SAW—Squad Automatic Weapon

SIGINT—Signals Intelligence

SITMAP—Situation Map

SITREP—Situation Report

SL—Squad Leader

SOA—Special Operations Agency

SOCCT—Special Operations Command & Control Team

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SOI—Standard Operating Instructions or Signal Operating Instructions

SPOTREP—Spot Report

SQ—Squad

SSM—Surface-to-Surface Missile

STATREP—Status Report

TA—Table of Allowances

TAACOM—Theater Army Area Command

TACP—Tactical Air Control Party

TACS—Theater Air Control System

TAOR—Tactical Area Of Responsibility

TCF—Tactical Combat Force

TLP—Troop Leading Procedure

TPFDL—Time-Phased Force and Deployment List

TRP—Target Reference Point

TTW—Transition to War

UA-HMMWV—Up Armored-High Mobility, Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

UTC—Unit Type Code

WARNORD—Warning Order

WOC—Wing Operations Center

WP—White Phosphorous

Terms

Active Defense.—The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny an area or

position to the enemy. It capitalizes on the use of tactical ground mobility and massed firepower, ensuring the enemy is continually engaged from a series of battle positions arrayed in depth.

Aggressive Defense—Actions taken by ABD forces to seize and hold the initiative from the enemy.

Air Base Defense—Those measures taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, air bases to ensure that the senior commander retains the capability to assure aircraft sortie generation.

Area of Operations—An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces.

Base Defense Operations Center—A command and control facility established by the base commander to serve as the focal point for base security and defense. It plans, directs, integrates, coordinates, and controls all base defense efforts, and coordinates and integrates into area security operations with the rear area operations center/rear tactical operations center.

Base Recovery After Attack—Actions taken to ensure the expedient resumption of air base operations after an attack.

Boundary—A line which delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas.

Checkpoint—A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.

Combat Information—Unevaluated data, gathered by or provided directly to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements.

Combat Intelligence—That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations.

Command and Control—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.

- **Operational Control.** Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Operations command may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational command should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the

commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

Contact Point—In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.

Coordinating Point—Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.

Counterattack—Attack by part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.

Counterintelligence—Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements there or, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or internal terrorist activities. Also called CI.

Defense Force Commander—The air base commander's principal representative for ABD. Plans, organizes, directs, coordinates, and controls ABD activities.

Defense in Depth—The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver his reserve.

Defensive Fighting Position—A position from which a unit defends a specified area of responsibility.

Delay in Sector—Requires the ABD force to destroy as much of the enemy force as possible and to hold the enemy forward of a designated line or location for a specified time.

Detainee—Any person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force.

Direct Fire—Gunfire delivered on a target, using the target itself as a point of aim for either the gun or the director.

Field of Fire—The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.

Final Protective Line—A line on which a machine gun shoots grazing fire across a flight front.

Fire Team—A team of four ABD force members. There are three fire teams in an ABD squad.

Flight—The basic maneuver element for ABD. It has a 5-person flight leadership element and three 13-person squads.

Host Nation Support—Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations.

Indirect Fire—Fire delivered on a target that is not itself used as a point of aim for the weapons or the director.

Key Point—A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which could seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations.

Key Terrain—Any locality or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.

Linear Disposition—This disposition allows interlocking and overlapping fields of observation and fire around the base.

Line of Departure—In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.

Mobile Reserve—A mobile ABD element normally directly under the control of the DFC. Its size is normally determined by the threat; the size and topography of the base; ABD forces available; and the number, type, and disposition of critical base resources.

Mutual Support—That support which units render each other against an enemy because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.

Nonorganic Weapons Support—Those weapons available for base defense but which are owned and operated by other USAF, US services, or allied host nation forces.

NBC Defense—Nuclear defense, biological defense, and chemical defense, collectively. The term may not be used in the context of US offensive operations.

Objective—The physical object of an action taken; e.g., a definite tactical feature; the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan.

Objective Rally Point—A patrolling control measure, it is a point out of sight, sound, and small-arms range of an objective area. It is used to prepare for an action on the objective and as a departure point after an action on the objective.

Organic Weapons—Weapons specifically dedicated to ABD forces.

Passage Lane—A lane through a unit or obstacle along which another unit moves. It begins at the contact point and ends at the release point.

Passage Point—A location where an element will pass through another element when going to or returning from an objective. It is located where the individual directing the movement wants the moving unit to physically pass through the stationary element.

Phase Line—A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.

Prisoner of War—A detained person as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. In particular, one who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. As such, he or she is entitled to the combatant's privilege of immunity from the municipal law of the capturing state for warlike acts which do not amount to breaches of the law of armed conflict. For example, a prisoner of war may be, but is not limited to, any person belonging to one of the following categories who has fallen into the power of the enemy: a member of the armed forces, organized militia or volunteer corps; a person who accompanies the armed forces without actually being a member thereof; a member of a merchant marine or civilian aircraft crew not qualifying for more favorable treatment; or individuals who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces.

Rally Point—A location (normally previously seen) where a unit can reassemble if dispersed during movement.

Rear Area Operations Center/Rear Tactical Operations Center—A command and control facility

that serves as an area/subarea commander's planning, coordinating, monitoring, advising, and directing agency for area security operations.

Refugees—Persons who, because of real or imagined danger, move of their own volition, spontaneously or in violation of a stay-put policy, irrespective of whether they move within their own country (national refugees) or across international boundaries (international refugees).

Release Point (ROAD)—A well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.

Rendezvous—A pre-arranged meeting at a given time and location from which to begin an action or phase of an operation, or to which to return after an operation. In land warfare, an easily found terrain location at which visitors to units, headquarters, or facilities are met by personnel from the element to be visited.

Route—The prescribed course to be traveled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination.

Routines in Defense—Daily tasks in ABD operations conducted daily, many performed concurrently. Examples would include cleaning of weapons, field hygiene, and improvement of defensive fighting positions.

Rules of Engagement (ROE)—Directives issued by competent military authority which delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

Sector—An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates and for which it is responsible.

Sector of Fire—A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit.

Signal Operating Instruction—A series of communications instructions issued by a commander for technical control and coordination of all defense forces. It normally contains call sign assignments, frequency assignments, and other communications instructions.

Situation Map—A map showing the tactical or administrative situation at a particular time.

Squadron—The basic administrative aviation unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

Standard Operating Instructions—Standard policies, responsibilities, direct actions, and those features of tactical operations and administration that lend themselves to a definite and standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. OIs are also used to supplement other combat orders.

Tactical Area Of Responsibility—A defined area of land for which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area as a measure for control of assigned forces and coordination of support. Also called TAOR.

Tactical Combat Force—A combat unit, with appropriate combat support and combat service support assets, that is assigned the mission of defeating Level III threats.

Tactical Perimeter—The tactical perimeter of a base which may or may not be the same as the base legal perimeter. It is the outer most ABD tactical area of responsibility where defense forces cover, patrol, or occupy likely avenues of approach to the base and other key terrain.

Target Reference Point—An easily recognizable point on the ground (natural or man-made) used for

identifying enemy targets or controlling direct fires. It also can designate the center of an area where the commander plans to distribute or converge weapons fire rapidly. Once designated, they also constitute indirect fire targets.

Task Organization—A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. Task organization involves the distribution of available assets to subordinate control headquarters by attachment or by placing assets in direct support or under the operational control of the subordinate headquarters.

Theater—The geographical area outside the continental United States for which a commander of a combatant command has been assigned responsibility.

- **Developed.** A developed theater is an area where there are USAF air bases with existing base support structures. They may also rely upon host nation support and deployed defense forces.
- **Undeveloped.** An undeveloped theater is an area without existing USAF air bases and support structures. In this situation, deployed forces may perform bare-base operations under austere conditions, with or without host nation support.

Attachment 2

S-1 BRANCH DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

A2.1. The S-1 is responsible for all personnel and administrative matters affecting the ABD force. The following table describes those duties and how the other staff functions support the S-1 branch.

Task	S1	S2	S3	S4
1. Maintenance of Unit Strength	Maintains continuous loss estimate, balanced against forecast replacements.		Considers impact of anticipated losses on courses of action.	Considers personnel strengths in planning requirements for logistical operations.
a. Loss Estimates.				
b. Personnel Reports and Records.	Supervises system of records & reports on personnel status including strength reports, casualty reports, and personnel requisitions.		Considers personnel strengths in formulating plans and determining vulnerabilities.	Recommends priority of assignment to units when strength is critical; provides logistical support of replacement system.
c. Replacements.	Determines requirements; supervises requisitions, recommends allocations; establishes policies for processing plans and movements.		Recommends priority of assignments when replacements are critical.	
2. Personnel Management	Classifies and assigns personnel.			

3. Development and Maintenance of Morale.	Responsible for postal, financial, religious, exchange, welfare, legal services; rest, and leave.			Procures decorations as directed.
a. Decorations and Awards.	Recommends policies for decorations and awards. Ensures award recommendations are made promptly.			Coordinates transportation.
b. Graves Registration.	Responsibility for planning and supervising all graves registration activities.			
4. Health Services	Develops estimate of injury, sick, and wounded rate for future operations.		Provides plans for operations and presents dispositions for planning for evacuation and hospitalization. Request Army aviation for evacuation requirements.	Provides additional transportation as required.
5. Maintenance of Discipline, Law, and Order	Exercises staff responsibility for matters of discipline, law, and order; arranges for courts-martial within commander's jurisdiction and desires.	Monitors matters of discipline, law, and order for impact on security clearances.	Includes corrective measures in training programs, as directed.	Furnishes statistics on trends of loss or damage to equipment because of carelessness.

6. Headquarters Management	Provides for movement, internal arrangement, organization, and operation of the operations center; allocates shelter for staff and troops.	Assists S1, S3, and DFC in planning for security measures for movement, location, and operation of the operations center.	Coordinates the general location, time, and conditions of movement of the operations center and overall defense of the operations center area with the DFC.	Coordinates logistic support; including shelter, repair, construction, and maintenance for the operations center.
7. Message Center Operations	Coordinates the internal distribution of incoming messages and use of messengers.			

Attachment 3

S2 CIS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A3.1. The S2 CIS is responsible for all GCI affecting the ABD force. The following table describes those duties and how the other staff functions support the S2 CIS.

Task	S1	S2	S3	S4
1. Collection of Information	Analyzes weather information for affect on health of personnel.	Coordinates with USAF intelligence, AFOSI, US Army JRTOC, allied operations centers and/or embassies or consulates intelligence offices to obtain GCI required by the DFC and staff for ABD operations.	Evaluates vulnerability of units to the predicted fallout/agent. Prepares recommendation for revised task organization and alternate courses of action, if required.	Estimates the effect of predicted fallout/agent will have on logistics support and initiates planning to minimize effects. Estimates vulnerability of areas to predicted effects and initiates tentative planning as appropriate.
a. Gain Intelligence for ABD Force Operations.				
b. Predicts Effects of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Attacks.		Estimates effects of the predicted fallout or affected zone on the area of operations and on enemy capabilities. Receives information from subordinate, adjacent, and higher headquarters on ground zero, height of burst, yield of nuclear weapons, or type of agent/vector employed.	Analyzes weather information for affect on operations and training.	Analyzes weather information for affect on logistical activities.
c. Weather Information.		Requests weather information from source and disseminates to staff and affected units.		

2. Planning the Distribution of Maps and Map Substitutes		Prescribes allowances, scale, and type in coordination with the S3 and S4.	Recommends type, scale, and distribution.	Provides materials for the fabrication of map substitutes. Requests, receives, stores, and issues maps.
3. Special Security Requirements		<p>Serves as security manager and oversees the establishment of personal and physical security procedures.</p> <p>Formulates emergency. destruction and evacuation plans for the operations center sensitive compartmented information.</p> <p>Insures that special intelligence (SI) management and handling, production, and dissemination are consistent with USAF policy.</p> <p>Directs the employment of security support provided to other rear area military police organizations to guard and secure the SI secure areas at the various operations centers.</p>		

A3.2. Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) . The S2 CIS should focus collection of EEI on enemy forces targeting or operating in the vicinity of the air base TAOR. The following is a suggested listing of EEI:

- Identity:
- Unit identification
- Location of unit
- Active/Reserve ratio
- Time required to mobilize
- Strength
- Language capability
- Leadership
- Controlling agency for level I threats
- Uniforms worn (type/color/insignia)
- Policy on wearing civilian clothes
- Policy on wearing friendly force uniforms
- Location:
- Peacetime basing
- Forward basing location
- Potential enemy assembly area in vicinity of base
- Missions:
- Bombings
- Targets of opportunity
- US/Allied resources
- Kidnapping
- Assassination
- General armed attack
- Possible Targets:
- Prior actions or training
- Target priorities
- Training for missions in the area
- Equipment available
- Command and control
- Capabilities:
- Individual and team weapons available
- Support weapons
- Range of those weapons

- Limitations of those weapons
- Ammunition loads
- SAM capabilities
- NBC
- Close air support, type, and capability
- Training Equipment:
- Individual and team equipment
- Purpose
- Weight
- Laser ranging and target designator equipment
- Night vision devices
- Laser capability against optical and IR equipment
- Supply and support:
- Communications:
- Equipment and frequency range
- Capability to intercept ABD communications
- Laser or IR communications capability
- ECM capability
- Intelligence:
- Connection with or controlled by hostile intelligence services
- Tactics:
- Timing of Attack
- Command and control:
- Chain of command
- Reporting requirements
- Team freedom of action
- Inter and intra-team coordination
- Infiltration:
- Aircraft available, load capability, and range
- Infiltration scenarios for aircraft
- Other methods
- Timing
- Re supply points:
- Terrain data:
- Natural observation points

Natural area of cover and concealment

- Air/ground avenues of approach
- Relief and drainage systems
- Vegetation type and level of control
- Weather data:
 - Average high temperature
 - Average low temperature
 - High and low temperature
 - Average and expected humidity
 - Average and expected precipitation
 - Average and expected wind speed/direction
 - Average and expected cloud ceilings
 - Average and expected times of limited visibility
 - Average and expected wind chill factors
 - Average and expected light data
- Sunrise/sunset
- Moonrise/moonset and phases
- Average hours of daylight
- Factors which may affect enemy/friendly force operations:
 - Sociological
 - Religious
 - Economic

Attachment 4

S3 BRANCH DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A4.1. The S3 branch is responsible for all operational matters affecting the ABD force. The following table describes those duties and how the other staff functions support the S3.

Task	S1	S2	S3	S4
1. General Operations	Advises DFC and/or S3 of personnel ability to support operations.	Advises DFC and staff on personnel and physical security requirements.	Advises DFC on ground combat matters, ABD force organization, and training.	Advises DFC and/or S3 of ability to logistically support operations.
2. Training	In conjunction with S3, responsible for supervising training of ABD forces in respective areas of interest. Provides S3 with recommendations concerning training. Submits requirements for training aids and areas to S2. Analyzes weather information for effect on health of personnel.		Prepares and supervises execution of training programs, directives, and orders; supervises the planning and conduct of field exercises. Determines requirements for, procures and distributes, or assigns training aids and facilities. Plans, conducts, and coordinates training inspections and tests.	In conjunction with S3, responsible for training ABD forces in respective areas of interest. Provides S3 with recommendations concerning training. Submits requirements for training aids and areas to S3.
3. Operations a. Operations Estimate.		Provides S3 with estimate of physical security requirements.	Based on the DFC's planning, guidance, and information received from other staff officers, prepares operations estimates which culminate in a recommended course of action.	Informs S3 of logistical limitations and the capability to support ABD mission.

b. Tactical Plans.	Exercises staff supervision over traffic regulation and traffic control.	Advises S3 concerning OPSEC aspects. Provides information on weather, terrain, and enemy situation.	Conducts tactical planning to include supervision and coordination of supporting plans. Prepares alternate operational plans as required.	Advises S3 of limitations in logistical support which may effect the ABD plan; develops plans to provide required support.
	Submits requirements to S3 for signal communications.		Recommends allocation and priorities for personnel, supplies, and equipment.	
c. Tactical Troop Movement.		Advises, supervises, and supports within specific areas of interest.	Establishes fighting loads for units.	
			Plans and supervises tactical troop movement with S4.	Plans and supervises tactical troop movement with S3.
d. Miscellaneous Activities.	Advises, supervises, and supports within specific areas of interest.			
(1) Signal Communications.			Establishes priorities for communications to support ABD operations. Receives signal operating instructions for ABD operations.	Submits to S3 signal communications requirements.
(2) General Location of BDOC.			With the DFC and S2, selects the general location of the primary and alternate BDOC.	
e. Execution.			Supervises, coordinates, and integrates operations making adjustments as required, within authority delegated by the DEC	

A4.2. The S3 branch has several members, each of which are normally assigned specific tasks. These tasks include but are not limited to those described below:

A4.3. The primary responsibility of the S3 is to operationally plan and execute the ABD mission in accordance with the DFC's intent. Specific duties of the S3 may include:

- If deploying, ensures all predeployment actions such as planning, coordination, and inspections are conducted.
- Preparation of paragraph 3, Execution, of the squadron operation order.
- Ensures reports from subordinate units are completed and forwarded to higher authority.
- Coordinates with higher, adjacent, and supporting units on specific ABD actions.
- May take the lead in controlling a phase of the ABD operation, such as relief of an in place unit, a retrograde, a blocking force action, a counterattack, or a convoy.

A4.4. The S3 NCOIC is the S3's primary ABD tactical advisor and assists in planning, coordinating, and supervising all activities in support of the ABD mission. Specific duties of the S3 NCOIC may include:

- Execute and supervise routine ABD operations. This may include ensuring the squadron operation order is being followed (such as monitoring the accomplishment of the priority of work); monitoring training; and supervising communications (through the communications sergeant).
- Supervise, observe, and inspect critical areas designated by the DFC, such as observe and report on a sector, inspect heavy weapons, or inspect all range cards.
- Lead task-organized elements or subunits on missions designated by the DFC, such as leading a convoy or the mobile reserve.

A4.5. If necessary, the S3 staff may have a Patrolmaster. He is normally a senior NCO who monitors all routine and directed patrols tasked by the DFC. Specific duties of the Patrolmaster may include:

- Briefs patrol leaders on missions, objectives, and time tables. He or she ensures all coordination is complete before the patrol departs. Upon return, the patrol leader provides an initial verbal patrol report to the Patrolmaster, followed by a written report.
- Maintains all patrol related maps and information displays.

A4.6. The Communications Sergeant is the senior RTO on the S3 staff and supervises the four RTOs. Specific duties of the Communications Sergeant may include:

- Supervises the operation, maintenance, and installation of wire and radio communications, including sending and receiving routine traffic and making required communications checks.
- Supervises the RTO schedule, monitors the tactical situation, and informs the DFC and subordinate units of significant events.
- Performs limited troubleshooting of communications equipment.
- Responsible for supervising all aspects of COMSEC equipment. Includes handling all requests, receipts, training, maintenance, security, and employment.
- Advises the DFC and S3 in planning and employing communication systems. Based on the DFC's guidance, prepares or assists in the preparation of paragraph 5, Command and Signal, of the squadron operation order.

A4.7. S3 Radio-Telephone Operators (RTOs) typically operate the BDOC command staff net. Specific duties of RTOs may include:

- Installation, operation, and maintenance of assigned communications equipment including preparation for operations in wet, dry, cold, or other austere conditions.
- Encoding, decoding and logging-in of all messages.
- Requests for medivacs, fire support, or resupply.

Attachment 5

S4 BRANCH DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A5.1. The S4 branch is responsible for all logistical matters affecting the ABD force. The following table describes those duties and how the other staff functions support the S4

Task	S1	S2	S3	S4
1. Supply	Provides unit strength and loss estimate to S4 as a basis for a logistical support forecast.	Provides S4 with information on enemy capabilities for interfering with logistical support and characteristics of the area of operations which may affect logistical support.	Recommends allocation and priorities for equipment and supplies having an impact on training or the ABD mission.	Determines supply requirements and procures by requisition on the supply base of support.
	Provides S4 with estimated number of personnel replacements for determination of equipment and supply.	Recommends prescribed loads for equipment and supplies pertaining to training or ABD mission.		Insures proper receipt, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment.
				Determines method of distribution; insures distribution schedules are effective; insures availability of transportation for distribution; and selects supply routes.
2. Transportation	Provides S4 with requirements for transport of replacements.	Provides information on the area of operations as it effects the use of transportation.	Provides S4 with requirements for transportation for training or tactical purposes.	Determines transportation requirements.

		Keeps S4 informed of enemy capabilities that may interrupt routes.	Coordinates use of routes with S4.	Coordinates required transportation from assigned and attached transportation assets or from those received from higher headquarters.
				Consults with S3 to determine allocations and priorities.
				Responsible for administrative movement, to include selection of routes.
3. Services				
a. Priorities for Employment.	Submits to the S4 requirements for support.		Provides the S4 with requirements for support. May recommend priority of maintenance effort.	Prepares general plan for support to include: selection and allocation of support assets (in coordination with S3); plans for recovery and evacuation of vehicles and equipment; collection and disposition of excess property.
				Recommends evacuation and repair policies. Recommends amount and type of maintenance training.

				Provides the commander and staff with evaluation of maintenance conditions, and estimate of impact on planned operations.
				Selects general location of support area; designates route of movement; coordinates with supporting activities.
b. Movement and General Location of Support Facilities.	Coordinates with S-4 on general location and time of movement concerning administrative activities.	Provides information concerning enemy threat to rear area activities.		Supervises maintenance program.
c. Maintenance.		Coordinates COMSEC evacuation and external support requirements.	Coordinates with S4 for inclusion of maintenance training and supply economy in training program.	Coordinates back-up support for maintenance beyond the capability of assigned or attached maintenance assets.
				Coordinates activities pertaining to maintenance and repair of utilities for facilities.
d. Utilities for Facilities.				May recommend use, allocation, and priority of issue of excess property.
e. Collection and Disposition of Excess Property.				

A5.2. The S4 branch has several members, each of which are normally assigned specific tasks. These tasks include but are not limited to those described below:

A5.3. The primary responsibility of the S4 is to logistically support the ABD mission in accordance with the DFC's intent. Specific duties of the S4 may include:

- Control vehicle assets assigned to the unit. Provides vehicle certification as necessary including issuing licenses/Standard Form 171s for general purpose and special purpose vehicles.
- Collects, maintains, and issues excess munitions and weapons as necessary.
- As directed by the DFC, prepare paragraph 4 of the squadron operation order.

A5.4. The CATM element has two specialists assigned for a 24-hour operation as necessary. Their duties may include:

- Perform maintenance on the unit small arms and replace inoperable weapons as necessary. This may apply to all USAF small arms at a specific location.
- Perform inspections of weapons at the direction of the DFC.
- Assists the S4 as directed.

A5.5. Assistant Supply NCOs may be available to assist the S-4. Their duties may include:

- Receiving, processing, and forwarding supply requests.
- Delivering supplies as directed.
- Picking up and transporting casualties, bodies, prisoners, and detainees.
- Operating the field armory and munitions storage area as necessary.

Attachment 6**CARVER MATRIX**

A6.1. The CARVER matrix may be used to assist in prioritizing critical resources during the vulnerability and criticality analysis. CARVER is an acronym derived from the five factors listed below. Each factor is assigned a cost on a scale of 1 (least effect and damage) to 10 (most).

- **Criticality.** This is the importance of the resource to operations at your location. A resource is critical when its damage or destruction causes a significant impact upon carrying out the assigned mission. This depends upon time (how fast will the damage effect operations?), quantity (what percentage of the output is effected by the damage or destruction?), and the existence of substitutes for the lost output.
- **Accessibility.** This is the ease with which a resource can be reached, either physically or by fire. Take into consideration infiltration/exfiltration routes, survival need of the attacker, and the necessity to penetrate barriers and obstacles.
- **Recuperability.** A measure of the time required to replace, repair, or bypass the destruction or damage inflicted upon the target. Consider type of resources, age, spare parts availability, and additional local factors.
- **Vulnerability.** This is the measure of the ability of the attacker to damage the resource. Consider the construction of the target, the amount of damage required to effect the operation of the resource, and the assets available to the attacker.
- **Effect upon Population.** This is the positive or negative effect upon the civil population outside the perimeter resulting from the resource's damage or destruction. Consider local, regional, and international repercussions, and the possibility of reprisals by or against the civil population.

Recognizability. This is the degree which a target can be seen and recognized under varying weather, light, and seasonal conditions. The resource's size, construction, and possible signature make up its recognizability.

Attachment 7

ABD PATROL ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

A7.1. General. A patrol is a detachment sent out by a larger unit to conduct a combat or reconnaissance mission. Typical ABD patrols are conducted by fire team and squad sized elements. However, flight sized patrols may also be conducted, dependent upon METT-T. Routine ABD patrols focus on reconnaissance, early detection of the threat, checking LP/OPs and sensors, and other routine actions in a sector. Directed patrols may be either reconnaissance or combat. Regardless of the patrolling mission, there are four key principles to a successful patrol:

- Detailed Planning.
- Thorough Reconnaissance.
- Positive Control.
- All-round Security.

A7.2. Organizing for a Patrol. Depending upon the factors of METT-T, a patrol leader (PL) will organize his patrol to meet the needs of the mission. The PL must decide what elements and teams are needed for his patrol, select men or units for these elements and teams, and decide what weapons and equipment are needed. He should use his unit's normal organization and chain of command as much as possible to meet these needs. A patrol generally consists of a patrol leadership element and those elements needed for the mission.

- The leadership element may consist of the PL, his assistant PL (APL), and an RTO. However, in a small patrol, the PL may be the only man in the leadership element.
- Team organization for reconnaissance patrols will be based upon the mission tasking; in particular whether it is an area or zone reconnaissance patrol. The elements needed for an area reconnaissance patrol are a reconnaissance element and a security element. In a zone reconnaissance, the patrol is organized into several reconnaissance elements. A two-, three-, or four-man reconnaissance patrol is not organized into elements. Instead, it operates as a single unit providing its own security while reconnoitering.
- Combat patrols are normally organized into assault elements, security elements, and support elements. The PL will also normally designate an aid and litter team, a search team, and an EPW team, and other special purpose teams based upon the factors of METT-T.
- The PL will select men, weapons, and equipment based upon the factors of METT-T. Only weapons and munitions needed to accomplish the mission should be carried. For example, carrying claymore mines on a reconnaissance mission is not necessary. Equipment should be selected for aiding control (e.g., flashlights and radios), for common use for all patrol members (e.g., common uniform requirements), for use in the objective area (e.g., claymore mines for combat patrols), and for use enroute (e.g., maps and binoculars).

A7.3. Planning for a Patrol. When given an order to lead a patrol, the PL begins the same troop leading procedure outlined in chapter 3, tailored to leading a patrol.

- The PL issues a warning order in the following format:

- **Situation.** Only the information needed for the patrol to make preparations is included. The complete situation is given in the patrol order.
- **Mission.** This is a brief and clear statement of what the patrol must accomplish. It tells who, what, where, when, and why.
- **General Instructions.**
- **Organization.** General and special organizations are given.
- **Uniform and Equipment Common to All.** Includes clothing, personal equipment, rations, and water to be carried, camouflage measures to be taken, and the means of identification each are to take.
- **Weapons, Ammunition, and Equipment.** Based upon METT-T, the PL will determine required weapons, ammunition, and equipment; he will assign them to the elements and element leaders will assign them to their members.
- **Chain of Command.** In squad size or smaller patrols, each patrol member is given a place in the chain of command. In larger patrols, each element or team leader is assigned a place in the chain of command. Each element or team leader then establishes a chain of command within his element or team.
- **Time Schedule.** The patrol is given a reverse time schedule for all activities that are to take place. The following is an example of a patrol time schedule:
- **Time, Place, Uniform, and Equipment for Receiving the Operation Order.**
- **Times and Places for Inspections and Rehearsals.**
- **Specific Instructions.** Given to element and team leaders for getting, checking, and distributing weapons, ammunition, equipment, rations, and water; preparing their men for the mission; coordinating, inspecting, rehearsing, and reconnoitering; and assistance in preparing the operation order (e.g., compass man prepares primary and alternate routes).
- The PL conducts coordination throughout the entire planning process. He coordinates with the S2 to find out any changes in the enemy situation. He coordinates with the S3 for changes in the friendly situation, selection of routes, other patrols in the area, departure and reentry of the tactical perimeter (if applicable), transportation requirements (in conjunction with the S4), and communication requirements. He coordinates with the FDC to ensure they are aware of his mission and objective, his routes to and from the objective, his fire support plan to include targets enroute to and from the objective, targets on and near the objective, and communications requirements.
- The PL conducts either a map, ground, or aerial reconnaissance prior to completing his plan. After this, he assigns essential tasks to be accomplished in the objective area. He plans how the elements are to perform their tasks on the objective. The PL then outlines additional tasks which will help the patrol reach the objective and return, such as primary and alternate routes, security during movement and at halts, actions on enemy contact, rally points (to include the objective rally point), logistical requirements, and command and signal requirements.
- The PL completes his plan and issues it in the standard operation order format. Terrain models, sketches, and other visual aids should be used to assist in illustrating the plan. The following is a standard patrol operation order format:
- **Situation:**
- **Enemy Forces:**

- Identification.
- Location.
- Activity.
- Weather.
- Terrain.
- Friendly Forces:
- Mission of next higher unit.
- Location and planned actions of units on right and left.
- Mission and routes of other (adjacent) patrols.
- Fire support available.
- Attachments and Detachments.
- Mission.
- Execution:
- Concept of the Operation (scheme of maneuver).
- Subunit Tasks (elements/teams).
- Coordinating Instructions:
- Time of departure and return.
- Movement techniques and order of movement.
- Route (primary and alternate).
- Departure and reentry of the tactical perimeter.
- Rally points and actions at rally points.
- Actions at danger areas.
- Actions on enemy contact.
- Actions at the objective.
- Fire support (if not already covered).
- Intelligence requirements.
- Other tasks not covered.
- Service Support:
- Rations and Water.
- Arms and Ammunition.
- Uniform and Equipment.
- Method of Handling dead and wounded, EPWs, and captured equipment.
- Transportation.
- Command and Signal:
- Signal:
- Hand and arm signals, code words, radio call signs, and frequencies within the patrol.

- Reports, code words, frequencies and call signs with higher headquarters.
- Challenge and password.
- Command:
- Chain of command.
- Location of PL during movement and at the objective.
- Upon completion of the operation order briefing, the PL conducts rehearsals, inspections, and supervises the final preparation for the patrol. Rehearsals are crucial to insure the proficiency of the patrol and verify any problems in the patrol plan and make any necessary changes. Inspections ensure the patrol's equipment is ready for the mission and allow the PL to question patrol members on the plan, what he is to do and when he is to do it, what others are to do, challenges and passwords, signals, codes, radio call signs, frequencies, and reporting times.

Figure A7.1. Patrol Reverse Time Schedule.

<u>Patrol Time Schedule</u>	
0200 -	- Return Friendly Area
2330 - 0200	- Movement Enroute
2300 - 2330	- Accomplish Mission, Reorganize
2230 - 2300	- Leader's Reconnaissance
2000 - 2230	- Movement Enroute
2000 -	- Depart Friendly Area
1945 - 2000	- Movement to Departure area
1930 - 1945	- Final Inspection
1845 - 1930	- Night Rehearsals
1800 - 1845	- Day Rehearsals
1745 - 1800	- Inspection
1700 - 1745	- Supper Meal
1515 - 1700	- Subunit Planning and Preparation
1445 - 1515	- Issue Operation Order
1400 - 1445	- Complete Detailed Plans
1315 - 1400	- Conduct Reconnaissance
1300 - 1315	- Issue Warning Order

Attachment 8

PROCEDURES TO REQUEST INDIRECT FIRE SUPPORT

A call for fire is a message prepared by an observer. It has all the information needed to deliver indirect fire on a specific target. Though normally requested through the FL, any member of the flight may request fire support by use of the call for fire. Calls for fire are broken down into three parts with a break and a read back between each part:

PART 1

Identification of Observer. This is the observer's call sign.

Warning Order. This is sent to achieve communication priority and alert the FDC of the fire mission. May be: adjust fire, fire for effect, suppress, or immediate suppression.

PART 2

Location of Target. Informs the FDC of the location of the target. Normally, a six digit grid or an existing planned target is used. Observers may also shift from a known point.

PART 3

Description of the Target. Provides the FDC a brief description of the target. Use acronym "SNAP" to describe the target: **S**ize/shape, **N**ature/nomenclature, **A**ctivity, and **P**rotection/posture.

A call for fire may also include the following information:

- **Method of Engagement.** Includes type of adjustments, danger close, trajectory, ammunition, and distribution.
- **Method of Fire and Control.** Includes outlining a method of fire and control such as "at my command", "cannot observe", "time on target", and "continuous illumination". The following are examples of call for fire:

REQUEST

FDC RESPONSE

Grid:

"A78, this is B49, adjust fire, over." "B49, this is A78, adjust fire, out."

"Grid 907453, over." "Grid 907453, out."

"Infantry squad in trenchline, cannot observe, over." "Infantry squad in trenchline, cannot observe, out."

Shift From a Known Point:

“A78, this is A67, adjust fire, shift BC 4312, over.” “A67, this is A78, adjust fire, shift BC 4312, out.”

“Direction 230 degrees, left 170, drop 500, over.” “Direction 230 degrees, left 170, drop 500, out.”

“Dug-in machine gun position, danger close, over.” “Dug-in machine gun position, danger close, out.”

NOTE: For shifting from a known point, the observer must determine the grid direction to the target, the lateral shift to the target from the known point, and the range shift from the known point to the target. FDC must have the known point and target number.